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Collier's

The National Weekly



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VOL XLV NO 24

DRAWN BY MAXFIELD PARRISH

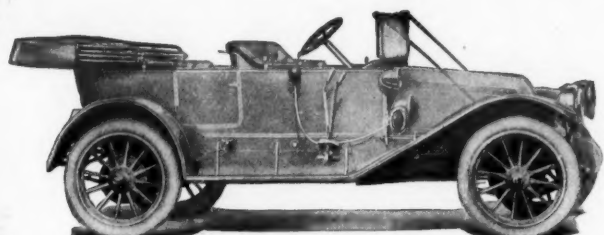
SEPTEMBER 3 1910

Have you said

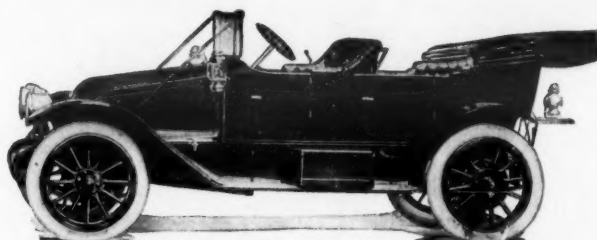


to your dealer?

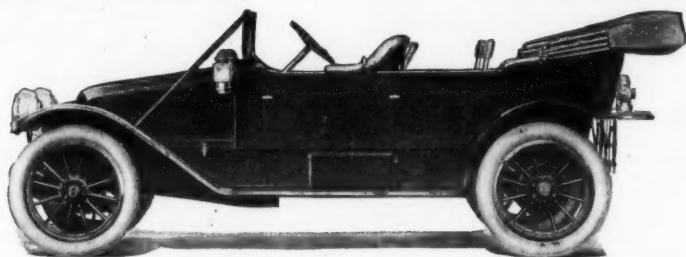
Franklin "The Car Beautiful"



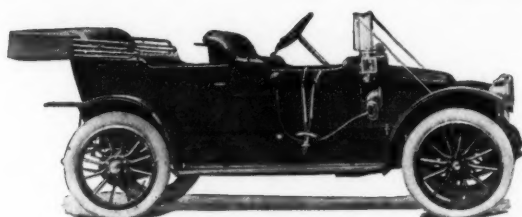
Model D, with four-passenger torpedo phaeton body



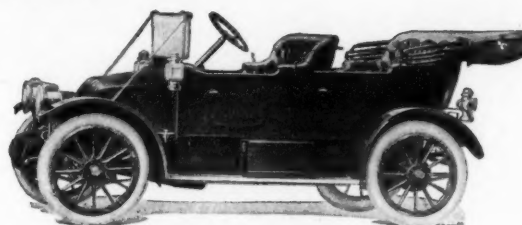
Model D, with five-passenger open body



Model H, with seven-passenger open body



Model M, with five-passenger open body



Model G, with four-passenger open body

Utmost satisfaction in the use of a motor car demands one selected to suit the individual requirements and taste.

Each Franklin is designed to meet a definite demand, and each combines everything that gives grace and distinction of design, efficiency and dependability of operation.

Franklins for 1911 are made in four chassis sizes and horse powers. All are of the same high quality. Two chassis have six-cylinder motors, and two have four-cylinder motors, with eleven styles of open and closed bodies.

The distinguished types of body with the graceful new hood, the lines of which blend harmoniously with the body, make the Franklin the most beautiful car manufactured.

List of Models and Specifications

Model H, with seven-passenger open body or double torpedo phaeton four-passenger body.

Specifications: Six $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ cylinders; 48-horse-power; 133-inch wheel base; tires, rear $38 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, front 37×5 inches; weight, touring car 3300 pounds; price, \$4500; wheel base of torpedo phaeton, 126 inches; weight, 3200 pounds; price, \$4500.

Model D, with five-passenger open body, double torpedo phaeton four-passenger body or seven-passenger limousine or landaulet body.

Specifications: Six 4×4 cylinders; 38-horse-power; 123-inch wheel base; tires, rear 37×5 inches, front $36 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, touring car 2800 pounds, torpedo 2700 pounds; prices, touring car \$3500, torpedo phaeton \$3500, limousine or landaulet \$4400.

Model M, with medium five-passenger open body or seven-passenger limousine or landaulet body.

Specifications: Four 4×4 cylinders; 25-horse-power; 108-inch wheel base; tires, rear $34 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, front 34×4 inches; weight, touring car 2300 pounds; price, \$2700; limousine or landaulet, price, \$3500.

Model G, with four-passenger open body, is the only high-grade small car built in America.

Specifications: Four $3\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ cylinders; 18-horse-power; 100-inch wheel base; tires, rear 32×4 inches, front $32 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 1850 pounds; price, \$1950.

Special runabout, G type, with single torpedo phaeton two-passenger body.

Specifications: Four $3\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ cylinders; tires, rear 32×4 inches, front $32 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 1800 pounds; price, including top and glass front, \$1950.

Standard equipment, all models, includes top.

H H FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY Syracuse N Y

Licensed under Selden Patent

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY Syracuse N Y

SOLE DISTRIBUTOR

BRANCHES

Albany N Y 242 Washington Avenue
Baltimore Md Mount Royal and Maryland Avenues
Boston Mass 671 Boylston Street
Buffalo N Y 683 Main Street
Chicago Ill 1450 Michigan Avenue
Cincinnati O 216 East Ninth Street
Cleveland O 6016 Euclid Avenue

Write for catalogue and name of nearest dealer

Deliveries are on schedule; selection of date is on order of sale

BRANCHES

New York City Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue
Pittsburg Pa 5926 Baum Street
Rochester N Y 74 North Street
San Francisco Cal 406 Golden Gate Avenue
St Louis Mo 1306 Olive Street
Syracuse N Y 242 East Water Street

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Because there have come from certain sources expressions of interest in the outcome of Collier's very advanced advertising policies, there will be published in this form from week to week a series of brief statements giving the facts—both as to the policies themselves, some of which are entirely new to the advertising world, and the reception that has already been given them.

The Advertising Creed and Practise of Collier's

1. COLLIER'S maintains that any advertiser is entitled to an accurate statement of the net circulation of any medium he uses. "An accurate statement of net circulation" does not mean the "edition order": it means the total number of copies *paid for*, plus the legitimate exchange and free mailing list. This circulation statement should be audited and certified by a public accountant.

2. COLLIER'S maintains that an advertiser is entitled to know the *distribution* of the net circulation—by States and by buying centers—and also what percentage is in the form of news-stand sales and what in the form of actual subscriptions.

3. Advertising rates are supposed to be based on *net circulation*, and COLLIER'S maintains that every advertiser is entitled to a *guarantee* that the specified net circulation on which the rate is based will be delivered. If it is not delivered, the advertiser should receive a pro rata refund of the money he has paid. This audit also should be made by a public accountant.

COLLIER'S maintains that advertiser and reader alike are entitled to protection against the involuntary association of their advertisements with those of fraudulent or questionable concerns. Therefore it will not publish advertisements concerning

which, in the opinion of its editors, there is a fair question as to the soundness, sincerity, good faith, propriety, or legitimate value.

The Actual Results

Reckoned by the standard in force with the average publication of general circulation, at least two of these policies, the first and third—are radically in advance—*i. e.*, COLLIER'S stands alone in maintaining them.

What has been the response on the part of advertisers and readers?

Readers: A year ago 436,154 subscribers were receiving COLLIER'S regularly each week by mail. They paid \$5.20 a year for it. To-day there are over 550,000—an increase of 26% in yearly subscribers. Each pays now \$5.50 a year.

Advertisers: For the year 1908 COLLIER'S published 378,350 agate lines of advertising. For the year 1909 advertisers increased their space to 519,289, which was an increase of 140,939 lines or about 37%. For the first six months of 1909 advertisers used 249,960 lines in COLLIER'S. For the first six months in 1910 they have used 301,511—an increase of 67,551 lines or 27%.

The net circulation of COLLIER'S at the present time exceeds 580,000, and its advertising revenue is the third largest in the entire publication field.

Collier's

The National Weekly

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OWN A BUSINESS BY INVESTING IN Champion Vending Machines. Thousands in successful operation. Ten years of development. A permanent income insured. Boston Coin Machines Co., Dept. C, Boston, Mass.

BUILD A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN, AND escape salaried drudgery for life. Learn the Collection Business. Limitless field; little competition. Few opportunities so profitable. Send for "Pointers" today. American Collection Service, 51 State St., Detroit, Mich.

34c PER DAY PROTECTS THE WAGE-EARNER. Substantial incomes are made selling Time and Salary Insurance. Live men wanted in 40 States. Join our Quarter Century Club. Write to Home Office, Dept. C, North American Accident Ins. Co., "The Rookery," Chicago.

PHOTOGRAPHY

"POLLARD" FINISHING DEVELOPS CLEAR sharp detail in negatives. First 6 ex. film developed free to new customers. Sample Velox print, prices, "Film Fault" booklet, free for 3c stamp. Pollard, Lynn, Mass.

FILMS DEVELOPED, 10c PER ROLL: ALL sizes. Velox Prints, Brownies, 3c; 34x34, 34x44, 4c; 4x5, 3A, 5c. Send 2 negatives, we will print them free as sample of our work; we are specialists, and give you better results than you ever had. Cole & Co., Asbury Park, N. J.

FILMS DEVELOPED 10c PER ROLL. ALL sizes. Velox prints, Brownies 3c; 34x34, 34x44, 4c; 4x5, 3A, 5c. 8x10 enlargements, mounted, 50c. We do amateur work only. Best results, quick service. Wood & Co., Box 246, Chicago, Ill.

HIGH-GRADE SALESMEN

HIGH GRADE SALESMEN WANTED IN every city in every State. Attention—Bond, Investment, Real Estate and Insurance Men! Here is something entirely new, unique and salable. Big money for big men—top notches only considered. Write to Collier's, they can tell you what our leading Salesmen are making now. Company has the backing of Large Eastern Capital and the Indorsement of Governors, U. S. Senators and Leading Business Men throughout the Country. "Write stating Age, Experience, Record, Ability and Reference or no attention paid." Address Sales Manager, Room 514, M. & M. Bldg., 308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN: WANTED TO SELL EXCLU- sively, or as a side line, a strictly high class staple article to drug, hardware, lumber and paint trade, cash commission paid each week. Sales ability and energetic work only requirements. State experience. Address Sales Manager, 12th & Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN: WE HAVE A BRAND NEW, Clean Cut Side Line. Best Yet. Consigned goods. Prompt commissions. Oro Manufacturing Company, 12 S. Jefferson Street, Chicago.

SALESMEN: BEST ACCIDENT HEALTH policy. Old line, \$1000 death; \$5 weekly; \$100 emergency. Costs \$2.00 yearly. Seal wallet free. Liberal commission. German Registry Co., 265 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.

IF YOU ARE A HUSTLER, WRITE FOR OUR line of tailoring samples. None better. Our product is strictly guaranteed. Samples and territory on application. Majestic Tailors, Dept. 2, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED: LIVE WIRE REPRESENTATIVES for high-grade patented article. Greatest fall and holiday specialty. Also standard seller to barbers, hotels, hairdressers, best homes. Write for special fall offer. Give full particulars first letter, stating territory desired. Sanitar Co., 2357 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

SALESMEN WANTED TO REPRESENT THE greatest subscription success in America, "The Harvard Classics" (Doctor Eliot's Famous Five-Foot Shelf of Books), on an entirely new plan of introduction. The "National Edition" is ready at a Price that Will Sweep the Country. Salesmen having local experience in the luxury and popular publications, advertising, newspaper work and other high-class specialties are invited to make application. Only men who can earn at least \$50 a week will be considered in assigning territory. M. Walter Dunne, Manager Sales Organization, The Harvard Classics, 420 West Thirteenth Street, New York City.

TO THE 80,000,000 MEN OF AMERICA WHO are engaged in the many different branches of selling—or to any man who wants to increase his business capacity—we say: "Let the burden of proving that the Sheldon Correspondence Course can help you to be a Big Man rest entirely upon us." To bring you The Sheldon Book—and evidence of what this course has done for 40,000 others—you need only send a postal card request to The Sheldon School, 1053 Republic Bldg., Chicago.

YACHTS and BOATS, SUPPLIES

HOPKINS SELLS EVERYTHING FOR MOTOR Boats and Yachts. Send for catalog and save money. 119 Chambers Street, New York.

INVESTMENTS

NORTH DAKOTA FARM MORTGAGES NET 5% to 6% per annum. They have proven to be one of the most stable forms of investment and are not affected by panics or market fluctuations. Write for information. First National Bank, Casselton, N. D.

OF INTEREST TO MEN

WE WANT MEN TO LEARN THE BARBER trade. It's easy. Good field for our graduates. Our diplomas recognized everywhere. Established 1893. Our Manual for Home Study. Branches in all leading cities. For information regarding any one, write Dept. C, Moler System of Colleges, Chicago, Ill.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

AGENTS WANTED FOR SECURITY PRODU- cts—High Grade made-to-order Dress Skirts, Petticoats, Specialties. Liberal commission. Exclusive rights. Write today for catal. The Security Co., Dept. 1, Weedsport, N. Y.

MUSIC

SONG WRITERS AND COMPOSERS, WE publish all kinds of songs. Publication guaranteed if possessing merit. We publish the "Blue Bell" song. Don't confuse us with the "Let us write music to your words" fakers. F. B. Haviland Pub. Co., 155 W. 37th St., N. Y.

ADVERTISING

THESE ADS MAKE MONEY FOR ADVERTIS- ers. Have you a proposition that you would like to present to over 2,500,000 readers of Collier's? If you have, send us your printed matter or a description of your offer. We will have our Service Department prepare an advertisement and outline a selling plan free of charge and submit for your approval. The cost for advertising in these columns is \$2.50 per line. Collier's Classified Department, 425 West 13th Street, New York City.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS CLASSIFIED

THERE is as much care taken in the presenting of good offers of every nature to our readers as in a matter concerning our own investment. There are opportunities on this page which require the services of big men. These advertisers use Collier's for that reason. Each offer is classified to make it easy, as well as interesting, reading, and you can depend upon its reliability.

AGENTS WANTED

THE WONDERFUL MODERN SELF-HEATING Sad-irons, Gasoline or Alcohol. Big Money made. Sell on sight. Hundreds of testimonials. Agents write today. Catalogue "C." Modern Specialty Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

AT LAST! WE HAVE A PERFECT HAND Vacuum Cleaner within reach of the humblest home. Our Hand Vacuum Cleaner does the work of the most expensive electric vacuum cleaning plant. Housewives snap it up. Big profits for men and women. Send for information—Utility Import & Export Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

AGENTS WANTED, RESIDENT AND TRAVEL- ing salesmen for best lightening proposition out. Everyone a customer. Big profits. Exclusive rights. Write for details. Chicago Solar Light Co., 224 Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS CAN EARN BIG MONEY WEEKLY selling my new style embroidered vest patterns, princess dresses, petticoats, art linens, draw work, silk shawls, scarfs, etc. Catalog free. Joseph Gluck, 621 E'way, N. Y.

YOU CAN MAKE \$\$\$\$ AS OUR GENERAL or local agent. Non-alcoholic flavors, perfumes, etc.: save consumer 30%. Guaranteed goods. Permanent business. Big profits. Pitkin & Co., 3 Pitkin Block, Newark, N. Y.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED. BIG HUSTLERS TO handle high grade Soap and Toilet articles with valuable premiums with every sale. Average sale to a house 150% profit. Davis agents were the money makers of 1909. Bigger opportunities in 1910. Write today for illus. Cat. and Profit Sharing Plan. Davis Soap Company, 22 Union Park St., Chicago, Ill.

MAKE MONEY IN SPARE TIME SELLING \$1500 Accumulative Accident policies; \$10.00 weekly benefits for \$2 a year; also \$3, \$5 policies, with health clauses; insure anybody; age 16 to 65; big commissions; strong company. Morton & Stalter, 64 William St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY TO sell the Transparent Handle Pocket Knife. Good commission paid. Immense profits earned. Write for terms. Novelty Cutlery Company, No. 40 Bar St., Canton, O.

WANTED, AGENTS TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR made-to-measure Underwear. Those taking orders for Custom Shirts and Clothes preferred. Big opportunity. Textile Mfg. Co., 215 Institute Place, Chicago, Ill.

WE HAVE A GREAT PREMIUM OFFER—SO good that subscribers have insisted on paying more than our price. An offer that strikes the buyer in this way is worth looking into. If you are looking for a money-making agency, drop a line for particulars to Current Literature Magazine, 139 West 29th Street, New York City.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE BIG MONEY? Here is your opportunity, representing in your locality, large reliable established business house; no experience or capital required. Write for free particulars. Dept. F, Daniel H. Ritter Co., Chicago, Ill.

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY—THE "MIDGET" Washer, 14 inches across; sets on stove or gas plate. Washes baby's clothes or any small washings. Sells for \$3.00; big profits. Agents wanted. The Minute Washer Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

AGENTS WANTED TO SOLICIT FOR SUB- scriptions a long bankers and real estate loan agents. Easy work, quick money. For particulars address Bond and Mortgages, 1142 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago.

AGENTS! HERE'S YOUR CHANCE TO MAKE more and easier money than ever on a live, quick-selling subscription proposition. Ask for "Salary Plan." Address: "Von," Sales Mgr., Hampton's Magazine, 72 W. 35th St., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

CALIFORNIA
ORANGE, ALFALFA, VINEYARD AND fruit lands in the San Joaquin Valley, California. Unequaled soil, abundant water. \$60 an acre and up. Make you independent in a few years. Booklet "The San Joaquin Valley" and six months' subscription to our journal "The Earth," free. C. L. Seagraves, Gen. Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 1131, Railway Exchange, Chicago.

FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE, THE NEW YORK OF THE SOUTH. Rebuilt by Commercial Democrats and Chicago Okies. Wide-open city. Don't scatter in wild southern feud towns. Lots 25 x 124 free lake front \$333—\$10 down \$5 monthly. Our Tell-the-Truth booklet free. Write Hall Million Club.

NEW YORK
ATTENTION! INVEST NOW AND REAP the profit. 25 x 100 feet New York City Lot on grade \$750, full price, near new lines of subway. Will increase in value. O'Hara Bros., 2873 Webster Ave., New York City.

TEXAS

BUY AN IRRIGATED SUGAR CANE FARM in the fertile Lower Rio Grande Valley. Exceeds the world in production of sugar cane. Fine climate, rich soil, pure water—cheap labor—quick returns. Crops certain—profits big. Ten acres or more—easy terms. Low in price—rapidly increasing in value. Desirable place to live; fine schools and churches. We will plant land at once, also cultivate, harvest and market crop on share basis. Make your crops pay for your land. For Free booklet and long list of satisfied Customers—Address Fletcher & Rossiter, 260 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

VIRGINIA

CHOICE VIRGINIA FARMS ON CHESAPEAKE & Ohio Ry. As low as \$10 an acre; rich soil; mild winter, nearby Eastern markets. Handsome, illustrated booklet, "Country Life in Virginia" (100 pages), and low excursion rates. Address G. B. Wall, Real Estate Agt., C. & O. Ry., Box N. R., Richmond, Va.

HOTELS and TRAVEL

ARE YOU COMING TO NEW YORK? DO you wish to know the hotel that will best suit you? Write us the rate you wish to pay—what kind of a room you want and what part of the city you wish to be near—and we will send you a selection that will aid you in locating comfortably. Summer Resort Information—we will also furnish free information about winter resorts, location, rates and best route. See the Resorts adv. on page 5. Collier's Travel Dept., 423 W. 13th Street, New York City.

MANAGER WANTED IN EVERY CITY AND county to handle best paying business known; legitimate, new, permanent demand; no insurance or book canvassing. Address Phoenix Co., 45 West 34th St., New York.

LIVE WIRE SALESMEN, SELL OUR OWN make brushes for every household use. Write for particulars, territory and the eight advantages of our proposition. 125% profit. Capitol Brush Co., Hartford, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED TO INTRODUCE OUR attractive Fall Dress Goods, Silks and Fine Cotton Fabrics in every town. Handsome Goods. Popular prices. Easy work, good pay. Large sample outfit Free to responsible agents. Write and secure territory now. National Dress Goods Co., 260 West Broadway (Dept. 105), New York City.

BECOME A MERCHANT, WITHOUT INVEST- ment of a penny, we help you to a highly profitable business by handling our Handy Dandy tailoring outfit. Hundreds of our agents are prosperous merchants. Outfit sent absolutely without cost to you. Write to-day. No experience required. The Whitney Tailoring Co., 216 E. Van Buren St., Chicago.

AGENTS: WRITE FOR NEW PROPOSITION on our patented match and gum vending machines. Splendid side line; one sale per day makes good salary. Laclede Mfg. Co., 435 Laclede Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

ROOSEVELT'S OWN BOOK, "AFRICAN GAME Trails." Agents wanted in every community to sell this, the sole account of Theodore Roosevelt's adventurous wanderings by his own hand. Strongest co-operation; large commission; monopoly of territory. For prospectus write Roosevelt-Scribner Camp, 153 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WANTED: HIGH CLASS GENERAL AGENTS to organize sales force in cities and country towns on new invention of great merit. Over 250,000 sold already this year. Article is extensively advertised and demand is great. Exceptional money making opportunity in your territory for the right man. Give full particulars first letter. E. H. Seelman, Sales Mgr., 618-210 Monroe St., Chicago.

WANTED—LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES TO sell men's clothing on credit by largest credit clothing house in world; no capital required; write for plan. Menter & Rosenbloom Co., 600 Cox Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS TO SELL CIGAR LIGHTERS TO stores. New invention. Different from all others. No experience required. Big profits. Full information, terms. Address Drake Mfg. Co., 141 Reed St., Milwaukee, Wis.

AGENTS! PORTRAITS, 35c; FRAMES, 15c; Sheet Pictures, 1c; Stereoscopes, 25c; Views, 1c, 30 days credit. Samples and catalog free. Consolidated Portrait, Dept. 4027, 290 W. Adams St., Chicago.

EXCLUSIVE AGENCY RIGHTS IN YOUR town. Patented housefurnishing article including Sampo and simple instructions for 50 cts if Population does not exceed 10,000, 10 cts additional for every 10,000 or fraction over that. Rohner Brothers, Box 173, Palo Alto, Cal.

AGENTS—EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS. DORAN Self-Heating Iron, Triumph of Mechanical genius. Money Maker. Labor and Fuel Saver. Doran Sales Co., 1274 Washington Blvd., Chicago.

PANTS—TAILORED TO MEASURE. \$2.00. Selected Patterns. Won't rip, tear nor fade. Exceptional money. Experience unnecessary. Pocket outfit. Write or call. Colonial Worsted Mills, Dept. 24, Lawrence, Mass.

AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY SELLING OUR new gold letters for office windows, store fronts, glass signs. Anyone can put them on. Sample and particulars free. Metallic Sign Letter Co., 432 N. Clark Street, Chicago.

PATENTS, PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS PROCURED. Our Books for Inventors and Manufacturers mailed on request. Patent and Trade-Mark Cases. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 74-76 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Books Free. Highest references; best results. Send for list of Inventions Wanted. Patents advertised Free. Send sketch or model for Free search. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 622 F Street, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS BOUGHT: MANY DEALS CLOSED by our clients—one recently for \$680,000.00—our proof of Patents that Protect. Send 8c postage for our 3 books for Inventors. E. S. & A. B. Lacey, Div. 51, Washington, D. C., Estab. 1889.

PATENTS THAT PAY. PROTECT YOUR Ideal. 2 Books free: "Fortunes in Patents—That and How to Invent"; 61-page Guide Book. Free search of the Pat. Off. records. E. E. Vrooman, 852 F St., Washington, D. C.

PROTECT YOUR IDEAS BY PATENT. AD- vice and books free. Free search. Highest references. W. N. Rosch, Jr., Room 7, Metzerott Building, Washington, D. C.

GAMES and ENTERTAINMENTS

FOR BRIDGE PLAYERS. "BRIDGE DON'TS." A handy little book by Walter Camp, gives in condensed form for busy people the essential points you ought to know. All the useful rules for play have been collected and classified under headings such as "Don'ts for No Trump Makes," "Don'ts for Leads," etc., etc. Your game can be improved 100% by following these rules. Attractive as it is useful. Send copies to your friends. 35c, by mail 38c. P. F. Collier & Son, 430 West 13th St., New York City.

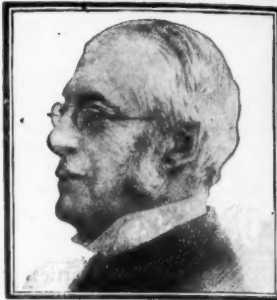
ART OBJECTS

WOULD YOU LIKE A COPY OF THE NEW 1910 catalogue of the Collier Art Prints, containing 160 or more reproductions, in half-tone and line engraving, of the works of Charles Dana Gibson, Jessie Willcox Smith, Frederic Remington, A. B. Frost, Howard Pyle, Maxfield Parrish, and many other leading American artists? In addition you will find a picture and sketch of each of the leading artists. Address Proof Dept., P. F. Collier & Son, 416 W. 13th St., New York. We cannot afford to send it free, but if you will send us 15 cents in stamps to cover charges we will mail you a copy postpaid.

Dr. Eliot's Five-Foot Shelf of Books

Beautiful Editions Direct from the Publishers

You can secure the volumes, handsomely bound, for as little as ten cents a day.



A Library of Liberal Education

"Within the limits of fifty volumes, containing about 22,000 pages, I was to provide the means of obtaining such a knowledge of ancient and modern literature as seems essential to the twentieth century idea of a cultivated man. "It is my belief that the faithful and considerate reading of these books, with such re-readings and memorizings as individual taste may prescribe, will give any man the essentials of a liberal education, even if he can devote to them but fifteen minutes a day," says Dr. Eliot.

How to Secure the Books Direct at a Special Price

DR. ELIOT'S Five-Foot Shelf of Books (The Harvard Classics) is published only by P. F. Collier & Son, through special arrangement with Dr. Eliot, and cannot be obtained elsewhere. By manufacturing and selling to the amount of \$80,000,000 worth in the past thirty years, we have demonstrated our ability to sell books at prices beyond competition. The volumes of The Harvard Classics are handsomely printed from new type, beautifully illustrated, exquisitely bound, yet through the Collier Policy of printing and binding our own books in our own printing establishment and our own bookbindery—the largest in the country—and selling direct, we save all middlemen's profits and give you, the subscriber, the benefit. That is why you can purchase the Five-Foot Shelf of Books, magnificently printed and bound, at very much less than similarly made books would cost you elsewhere.

Let Us Mail You This Book Free

We have published a 64-page book containing the complete official list of contents of Dr. Eliot's Five-Foot Shelf, and much other interesting information. THIS BOOK IS VALUABLE to everybody who has a library, whether large or small. We will mail you a copy postpaid, free of charge, and without obligation on your part, on request.

Send this Coupon for the FREE BOOK

P. F. COLLIER & SON
416 W. 13th Street, New York

Please mail to me the 64-page Book containing the official list of contents of The Harvard Classics (Dr. Eliot's Five-Foot Shelf of Books).

Name.....
Address.....

KEITH'S BIG \$1. PLAN BOOK OFFER



Any one of Keith's famous \$1. books with a six months' trial subscription to Keith's 72 page monthly magazine, the recognized authority on planning and decorating homes.

Subscription, - \$1.50
Newsstands, - 15c

KEITH'S Year with any Two \$1. Books, \$2.50; with any Five, \$5.
Our Plan Books (with over 1000 designs) are the final product of years' intelligent study of the home builder's needs and thousands of artistic homes built from Keith's plans are seen from coast to coast.

Get KEITH'S and "do it right."

115 designs, Bungalows and Cottages, costing \$ 400 to \$3000	2000 to 4000
115 " Attractive Homes, " " " " " " " "	4000 to 5000
115 " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	5000 to 7000
115 " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	7000 and up'd

100 " Casual, Brick, and English Half-Timber.
100 Beautiful Interior Views of Halls, Living Rooms, etc.
100 pages, Practical House Decoration, Ills. and studies.
M. L. KEITH, 417 Lumber Ex., Minneapolis, Minn.

Hot Water Always Ready

The "Dayton-Ohio" is a line of simple, efficient water heaters. They burn gas, kerosene, or kerosene, and convert a flow of cold water into hot water. There is no storage of water and, therefore, no wasted fuel. Heaters are handsomely nickel-plated.

Pushes roomed "Dayton-Ohio" heaters when long-term systems are needed, and where a quiet, supplementary supply is desirable. Easy to install, easy to maintain—safe to operate.

Write for Catalog today
Explaining how all night long you can get hot water with
McGormick Mfg. Co.
Dept. A Dayton, Ohio



The Sanitary Dishwasher

FOR FAMILY USE
Washes, rinses, dries and polishes the most delicate China—Glassware—Silverware—in 3 to 5 minutes. Cleanses and sterilizes dishes with scalding soap-suds and rinses them, completely removing all traces of food, grease, etc. Hands do not touch water. Saves labor, time, towels, breakage. All metal—compact—strong—lasts a lifetime.

WRITE FOR FREE TRIAL OFFER and escape the drudgery of dishwashing, as hundreds of women have. Read their letters in our booklet. Write to-day.

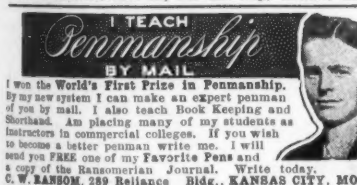
NATIONAL MACHINE & STAMPING CO.
715 Mack Bld., Detroit, Mich.



Just What You Have Been Waiting For

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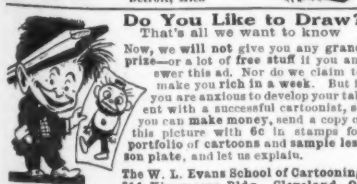
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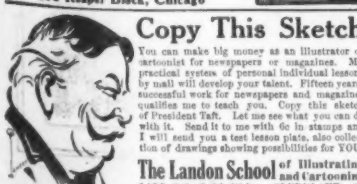
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Editorial Bulletin

Saturday, September 3, 1910

Next week's issue will be the

Outdoor America Number

and, among an attractive list of articles upon the out-of-door interests of the season, will contain the following:

Abruzzi—A Mountain Climber by Heredity

By CHARLES E. FAY

Life on the Timber Line

By AGNES C. LAUT

Making Over the Apple Tree

By J. H. HALE

The People's Sporting Fish

By LOUIS RHEAD

An Overlooked Touring Land

By ALBERT LEE

The World's Greatest Alpinist

A royal explorer, whose feats have been those of the scientist rather than those of the sportsman, is ranked at the present time as the world's greatest Alpinist; and the Duke of the Abruzzi is as well, according to Professor Charles E. Fay, the most distinguished and most versatile of explorers. "Not merely from his birth in the purple, but as heir to the talents of his ancestors, he qualifies for the former title; his geographical range, in latitude from the equator to 86° 33' north, and in altitude from the deck of a warship to the highest ever attained by the foot of man, secures the claim for his versatility."

Professor Fay's article, "A Mountain Climber by Heredity," will appear next week, and will recount the Duke of the Abruzzi's career as an Alpinist, from his start in 1892 to 1907—when he climbed to a height of 24,600 feet on Mount Kabru in the Sikkim Himalayas.

Neglected Canada

Americans, who tour so freely in New England and keep their automobiles circling through the roads of the White Mountains, seldom venture over the boundary line into the picturesque Dominion—with its richly colored scenery, quaint inhabitants, and "almost European atmosphere." Only a bare day's run from the habitual touring rounds, the American motorist may pass into as thoroughly foreign a setting as if he had crossed the ocean. That so few machines have done so heretofore has been due to a tradition that the license fees and customs charges are prohibitive and also to the belief that the roads of Canada are inferior.

In "An Overlooked Touring Land" Albert Lee corrects the current notion of fees and taxes, and explains to Americans where to go and what to do in order to obtain a three-day touring permit for the simple trouble of signing a duplicate card. As for the roads, Mr. Lee found them fully as fast as those of the Middle West, and in addition they are rich in historical suggestion: Down the highway from Chambly to Montreal have marched the troops of many wars—wars in which the ancestors of the American tourists took their part.

A Difficult Job

The work of the rangers in the United States Forestry Service is severe. They have not only a vast quantity of wealth placed in their keeping, to safeguard and patrol, but they have also to encounter the hostile attitude and unfair acts of the enemies of the Service. In "Life on the Timber Line" Agnes C. Laut describes some of the things with which the rangers must contend, and analyzes the "poor homesteader" complaint in which farms for great timber companies have been staked out on mountains slanting backward. She gives as well the views of the "genuine homesteader," and includes in her article some significant correspondence.

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Collier's

The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers

Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

September 3, 1910

Picayune

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS gained his highest distinction after he left the Presidential chair. THOMAS JEFFERSON, summing up the accomplishments which he thought deserved remembrance, did not mention that he had twice held this most prominent office in the land. THEODORE ROOSEVELT probably has twenty active years ahead of him. Since returning from Europe he has already indicated that his having been President is not going to make him behave as if he had ceased to live. He has also shown, beyond misunderstanding, where he stands. This country will not remain motionless. It will move in some direction, and Mr. ROOSEVELT intends to throw his influence toward more self-government, and toward a social machinery that shall, as far as possible, make opportunity more nearly equal. He has said two or three things that unmistakably fix his place. He has spoken in favor of Mr. HUGHES and of direct primaries. He has said that the value of the new railroad law lies in the amendments. He is in favor of physical valuation of railroads. He is strong for an inheritance tax, heavily graduated to limit the size of fortunes. More decisive still, he favors the correction of any single tariff schedule shown to be unjust by disinterested expert opinion, instead of the present method of making a whole tariff at once by a series of complicated deals. No one can understand more clearly than this astute and experienced statesman that the fight is not easy. Kansas, Iowa, California may sound a warning note, but at the same time Ohio and New York are showing how determined the old guard is. It will die rather than surrender. There will be very dogged and careful effort made by the machines and the great money interests from now until the Republican nomination in 1912 to suppress the tendencies that Mr. ROOSEVELT stands for, and to bring to the front again those in favor of which politicians and highly privileged business interests hope Mr. TAFT is permanently committed.

As it looks to-day, the Republican Party is practically certain of overwhelming defeat in Ohio and New York. Unless the Democrats make one of those incredible blunders for which they are famous, or unless the Saratoga Convention undoes the work of the Republican committee, the machine in New York promises to be snowed under deeper than it has been in many years. The Ohio situation is so mixed up that it has not been clearly understood by the country. The applause for FORAKER was little more than a tribute laid on the political bier. There is something sad in the fact that the indorsement of the President in Ohio had to come from the elements that it did come from. Who remembers the day that Mr. TAFT went out into his own State and attacked Boss COX, or the fact that the paper owned by his brother, CHARLES P. TAFT, suppressed this speech, a step which was in line with its long policy of playing in with the corrupt Cincinnati leader? The machine played its hand at Columbus with its accustomed narrow skill and won a temporary victory, the principal result of which will probably be defeat in November and the movement for the direct primary in Ohio. Mr. TAFT missed an opportunity. Had he said a word for a progressive platform or for the nomination of GARFIELD, he could have done more in a moment to indicate some real willingness to recognize the existence of the progressive wing in his party than he will ever accomplish by giving out announcements that one standpat leader in Washington is to be substituted for another.

The Saratoga Convention meets on September 27. The forces of HUGHES, ROOSEVELT, and modern thought are drawn up on one side. The forces of BARNES, WOODRUFF, WADSWORTH, and the public service corporations, are in possession of the fortified places, and intend to fight until the last man drops. Mr. TAFT's letter about this contest showed wisdom and some backbone. He has seemed too timid to do since his election, what he did frequently before his election, take a bold, unflinching position in favor of principles which, although not satisfactory to the predatory elements in the community, yet being unmistakably right have a promising chance of ultimate success.

Contrast

SPEAKING OF OHIO, CHARLES DICK, the game warrior of the flow-sing hair and the gumshoe tread, visited President TAFT at Beverly to convey to him the cheering information that there was to be "an old-fashioned Republican fight" in Ohio this fall, and "an old-fashioned Republican victory." Just what the Senator meant by "an old-fashioned Republican fight," may be inferred from a newspaper despatch which tells of his enthusiasm over the discovery in a Beverly barber shop of two pictures printed on advertising calendars. One showed

LINCOLN addressing the soldiers; the other the raising of the Stars and Stripes at New Orleans. Copies of these stirring engravings the Ohio leader insisted he must have to circulate in the campaign. Thus would he put to flight the treasonable hosts of the Democrats, free the slaves, save the Union, and have himself returned to the United States Senate. Contrast this attitude with that of a Western Insurgent who writes concerning a recent canvass in his State:

"For the first time in my experience I had the young men (twenty-one to thirty) in my meetings, and I studied them carefully from the stage. They are quite distinct as a generation, and I am positive that the ordinary political speaker doesn't understand them at all. They are hungry for details, for specifications, for technical analysis. They suspect a generality. They want to know minutely about the committee on rules, for instance. They sit tight and swallow everything in the way of a close description of a tariff item. They insist on 'inside' information, not on what happened, but what made it happen. . . . The people have awakened to the fact that the obstructionist in this country has been fooling them into the belief for years that obstruction of legislation, failure to enforce the law, apparent helplessness before industrial wrongs, was normal."

Beside this modern Insurgent, talking the language of to-day, Senator DICK seems to be speaking a tongue long since dead. Possibly the issue of no extension of slavery into the territories will win in Ohio and elsewhere in November. Possibly!

Baseball Nines

SINCE WE PUBLISHED a few weeks ago the two best and most closely balanced nines we could think of, out of the present professional field, energetic fans have contributed their views. Two or three of the suggestions deserve serious consideration. Strong pleas are put in for WALSH, and we should certainly have added him to MATHEWSON and JOHNSON had we been naming any third pitcher. More than one competent observer thinks we should have found a place in the outfield for MITCHELL of Cincinnati and HOFFMAN of Chicago, and both of these players come at least close to those we named. As we expected, COLLINS has his adherents at second, and he would be our own choice after EVERS and LAJOIE. For catcher BRESNAHAN and ARCHER are mentioned, but most writers accept KLING and GIBSON. There is little disposition to offer any one except CHASE and CHANCE on first, though, of course, there are fantastic exceptions. One writer wishes FLYNN on first, but he also wishes DOYLE on second, DOOLAN at short, and MURRAY at right, and one New York fanatic prefers BRIDWELL to HANS WAGNER! Opinions of this kind can hardly be called expert. One rather careful writer, however, puts BUSH at short. JOHNNY EVERS, we observe, is out with an essay in which he puts BYRNE very high at third. From Chicago comes a letter which gave us much to think about. "Why," asks the writer, "indulge in fruitless conjecture?" He then declares that if we wish to suggest a baseball contest that will go snorting down the corridors of time, and cause the recent incident at Reno to be forgotten, we should offer the following attraction:

Catcher	DR. COOK	PINCHOT
Pitcher	PEARY	BALLINGER
1st Base	ANTHONY COMSTOCK	ROCKEFELLER
2d Base	"MR. DOOLEY"	JEFF DAVIS
Short-stop	J. P. MORGAN	CARNEGIE
3d Base	GOV. VARDAMAN	TILLMAN
Left-field	ALDRICH	LORIMER
Center-field	BRYAN	DR. PARKHURST
Right-field	CANNON	JOHN MCCUTCHEON

Umpires—T. R. and JACK JOHNSON

A Colorado View

RUNNING A NATIONAL WEEKLY, which undertakes to live up to its name, and to be interested and closely attentive to every kind of topic in every part of this extensive country, is no sinecure. Intelligent encouragement, therefore, is at times welcome, which is our reason for printing the following:

"THE HERALD-TELEGRAPH, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

"AUGUST 12, 1910.

"The best thing about COLLIER'S is the fact that while it is printed in New York it seems conscious of the fact that there are things worth while more than forty-five minutes from Broadway.

"It is a national weekly in fact as well as in name, and its bosses seem to have traveled some.

"Wouldn't it be a good thing if members of Congress, who legislate for the whole country, were compelled to see what the country is like as a whole? To most of them Terre Haute is 'Way out West.' Sincerely, DAVID ELLIOT."

It is fairly easy these days to make a merely popular publication. It

is not difficult, on the other hand, to express the prejudices or reflect the interests of one class, or even of one neighborhood, but if an editor believes that a national organ ought to imagine itself published as much in each of the forty-eight States as in the one where its printing presses happen to be located, he has his work cut out for him.

A Suggestion

OUR CONSCIENCE was somewhat smitten the other day by a letter suggesting that our responsibility for stirring up, and keeping stirred up, the Ballinger issue, extended into a channel that had not occurred to us:

"LAWRENCE, MASS., August 15, 1910.

"Dear Sir—As it is now announced that Secretary BALLINGER will positively retire from the Cabinet, and as it is also announced he has lost the whole of his money defending himself, and as COLLIER'S WEEKLY gets the credit of being the means of BALLINGER'S retirement, it seems to me that COLLIER'S WEEKLY should chip in and help reimburse him for his financial losses. P. J. DUMPHY."

We do not know whether Mr. BALLINGER paid his own attorneys or not. Mr. DUMPHY'S ethical standard is stimulating, but a little bit impracticable. We employed, in Mr. GLAVIS'S behalf, a lawyer whom we believed best fitted of all men in the United States to handle a great moral question, complicated with myriad details, and to bring out the truth, in spite of ill-treatment by the majority of a hostile committee. To ask us to pay Mr. BALLINGER'S bills also might be justice in an ideal world, but as things actually are constituted it looks a little like a joke.

While we are about it, we might as well print another communication that has just reached us:

"TOPEKA, KANSAS, August 12, 1910.

"COLLIER'S WEEKLY.

"Gentlemen—Do you not think that we, the people, should have an opportunity of expressing our earnest appreciation of the efforts which have been made in the past year to expose the true inwardness of Mr. BALLINGER'S department? I do not know anything of Mr. GLAVIS'S condition, but I do know that quite frequently men like him, and their families also, suffer financially because of their allegiance to the public.

"Nevertheless, this same d— public will calmly watch the fight for their rights without a cheer or a word of commendation for the man who is being sacrificed in their stead. In all probability Mr. GLAVIS is out of a job, or has been to some expense to do what he has in the past six months, and I for one would like to make some little practical expression of our respect for your star witness in the Pinchot-Ballinger investigation. Respectfully yours, DANIEL SUTHERLAND."

Our answer to Mr. SUTHERLAND is that this suggestion has been made a number of times, but we have thought it unfitting that this weekly should have any part in raising a testimonial. If such a tribute is ever paid to Mr. GLAVIS, it should come distinctly from the outside public, and should not be started or managed by the newspaper which has identified itself so closely with his cause.

In Oregon

AN INTERESTING STORY that was not told during the Ballinger investigation has a decided bearing on the Congressional election in Oregon. A former United States Marshal there, CHARLES J. REED, is running as an Insurgent Republican candidate against Congressman ELLIS. REED was the chief assistant of HENEY in prosecuting the Oregon land frauds. He aided him also in the defeat of Senator FULTON. His untiring efforts in the Portland Coal and Coke Company cases, as well as in other important prosecutions, were invaluable to LOUIS R. GLAVIS in his work in Oregon. REED refused to contribute to the campaign fund in the last Presidential election. BALLINGER told GLAVIS in Portland that REED would not be reappointed because of this failure to contribute, a proceeding entirely in accord with BALLINGER'S ideas of public office and public trust. Mr. REED is the kind of man demanded in Congress by the new spirit which is sweeping the country. Oregon in some respects has been a pioneer in political education, and we hope she will give herself the honor of turning down Mr. ELLIS, and selecting Mr. REED as one of her representatives in Washington.

Senator Crane

SMOOTHNESS seldom reached a more absolute development. Plausibility is his all. He walks quietly, and his argument is to the individual. The buttonhole is his forum. In his present position he is dangerous, because he has no popular tendencies, and is never unsatisfactory to large financial interests. The district of New York he knows is Wall Street, in Boston it is State Street, and in Chicago La Salle. He, more than any other one man, dominates the Administration. Should he succeed in adding a domination of the Senate, the change from ALDRICH would be no improvement. It would be no change at all—any more than to drop BALLINGER and put in FLINT, or to drop CANNON and put in OLMSTED or TAWNEY. He is of the old régime entirely, clever in the usual devices of property, a consistent foe of more openness and democracy in government, of more equality and sympathy in life.

Macdowell

THE PAGEANT AT PETERBORO, New Hampshire, in memory of EDWARD MACDOWELL, meant that by the death of MACDOWELL, some two years ago, this country lost its greatest composer. With the exception of his years of study abroad, MACDOWELL chose to remain in this country despite the unappreciated position of a composer here. Like many another musician, he was forced to teach. In his case

it sapped his nervous energy, prevented him from doing the work he loved, and ultimately wrought collapse. He was a national composer. Just as MAXFIELD PARRISH'S most Oriental fancy contains lurking hints of an honest New England landscape, so all MACDOWELL'S music has an infusion of the nature which hovered about his Peterboro home. "New England Idyls" he called one of his group of tone-poems. In truth, every piece he wrote had something of a New Hampshire June.

Prophecy

NOTORIOUSLY DANGEROUS, prophecy has a compelling fascination. Therefore, against our better judgment, we predict that Mayor GAYNOR will refuse to run for Governor of New York, on the ground that the problems of his present position are more original and important, and far more difficult. Our great cities offer some of our most tragic and deep-lying troubles, and Mr. GAYNOR, apparently, is not the man to run away from a big work just begun to accept an easier post.

Poindexter for Senator

JUST AS IN CALIFORNIA the victory of JOHNSON, KENT, and others was won on a frank campaign against government by railroads, or other big corporations, so in the State of Washington the same issue is predominant. Congressman POINDEXTER, who is the only candidate for Senator not put forward by "the interests," analyzes the situation boldly. His platform is the equal protection of the law for all citizens, equal opportunity for all classes, and a check to those interests which seize public agencies. He declares that certain individuals in the United States, through the colossal magnitude of their fortunes, control the industries and financial power of the nation. He does not object to wealth legitimately accumulated, but he does see an evil in the Standard Oil fortunes, built up out of rebates and special favors; in sugar trusts or steel trusts, built up under the shelter of the tariff constructed especially for them; in the Harriman estate, created largely by stock jobbing; in the Weyerhaeuser and Guggenheim fortunes, made possible by unlawful acquisitions of the public domain. He points out that while the Sugar Trust has been taxing the American people for the amount of the tariff, it has at the same time been robbing the Government by false weights, and that the Steel Trust purchased the Carnegie Steel Works, estimated by CARNEGIE as worth eighty-five millions, for four hundred and thirty-five millions, depending upon its influence with the machine in the Senate and the House so to protect it by tariff that it could force the public to pay dividends upon five times its actual value. As he says, with perfect truth, the Republican Party promised a tariff based on cost of production, but actually called in experts of the Steel Trust and Sugar Trust, and cotton and wool manufacturers, to decide what tariff should be placed on their productions. The Insurgents stood for a tariff commission, with full powers, such as those commissions which laid the basis for the tariff laws of Germany and France. The regulars opposed the measure and cut down the powers of the commission as much as they were able. The State of Washington has before it, in a clear form, exactly the issue which California, Kansas, and Iowa have recently decided.

A Leader

UNCLE JOE CANNON was playing golf and talking to a companion. This was about a year ago, and he was discussing plans for the future. Referring to this summer and the approaching autumn, he said: "I shall have to be looking after my fences or that damned LA FOLLETTE will get me." LA FOLLETTE had not been mentioned, and the Speaker's identification of him with the movement threatening Cannonism was therefore the more striking testimonial. CANNON recognized in his arch-opponent the dynamo which has done a very large part of the work of keeping public opinion stimulated. The amount LA FOLLETTE has accomplished in the way of guiding and instigating general thought on modern methods of government it would be difficult to estimate. He has been a great power in the United States.

Repetitions of History

ALL OF OUR READERS will be interested in an article in "McClure's Magazine," written by Mr. AMOS PINCHOT, brother of the deposed Forester. This article points out that when the Republican Party was born its mission was to remove a certain overemphasis of property rights, namely the predominance which a minority interested in the political and economic aspects of slavery was able to maintain over the majority. This issue of democratic government, and the very large part it played in bringing on the war, is convincingly set forth by Mr. PINCHOT, who points out among many other things as bearing on the real split, LINCOLN'S famous statement that the war was fought in order that government by the people should not perish. The Whig Party ceased to exist, because it failed to see that a certain moral progress was inevitable. The Republican Party was composed of the insurgent Whigs, and Mr. PINCHOT rightly declares that the issue between the Insurgents and the regulars to-day is a question of whether concentrated property interests shall exercise an improper influence on legislation. Probably there is no need of a new party now, as there was when the Republican Party was formed out of the Whig split. Apparently, the Insurgents will get control of the Republican Party, and make it what it was when it began—an organization devoted to human right, rather than to the unchecked domination of the dollar.



What the World Is Doing

A Record of Current Events

Beverly and Oyster Bay

FIRST, Lloyd C. Griscom, Republican leader in New York City, went to Beverly to see the President, and next day to Oyster Bay to see Colonel Roosevelt. On the third day, August 16, he attended a meeting of the Republican State Committee. Unexpectedly, the committee decided to name the temporary chairman of the State Convention to be held late in September, and a member put the name of Vice-President Sherman forward. Immediately Mr. Griscom moved to substitute Colonel Roosevelt's name. On the vote, Mr. Sherman was chosen, 20 to 15. Perhaps the best explanation of the committee's action in defining the Old Guard's attitude toward Roosevelt was contained in the Colonel's brief statement:

"To the various persons who asked me whether I would accept the position of temporary chairman of the State Convention I said that I would do so only if they were sure after knowing my attitude that they desired me, because my speech would be of such a character that it might help if the convention nominated the right kind of man on a clean-cut, progressive platform, but that it would hurt if neither the right kind of a man were nominated nor the right kind of a platform adopted."

With the issue clear, it was argued that the choice of Sherman meant the endorsement of the old State machine by the Taft Administration. On the morning of August 23, however, President Taft made public a letter to Mr. Griscom which showed clearly that his advice to the New York Republicans to consult fully with Roosevelt had been disregarded. His telegram to Vice-President Sherman, dated August 14, contained these words:

"... The whole situation in New York may be saved without humiliation to any one and with victory for the party by a full conference with Mr. Roosevelt and reasonable concessions with reference to platform and candidates."

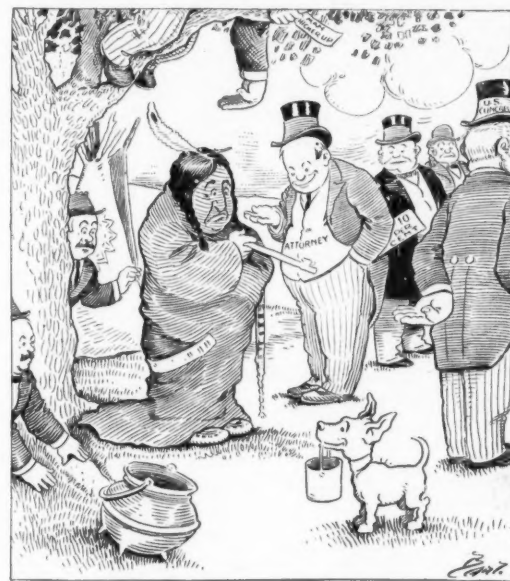
Before leaving for the West on a speaking trip that will last until September 11, Colonel Roosevelt said: "I am very glad to see President Taft's statement and am pleased with it."

Railroad Graft

ASOMEWHAT novel form of inside stealing—that in which railroad officials cheat their own company by overcharging it for repairs, etc.—has been brought forward in a startling manner by the investigation conducted by the Illinois Central. An official died by his own hand while under the cloud of scrutiny, and on August 19 the following were arrested: Frank B. Harriman, general manager prior to March 15; Charles L. Ewing, general superintendent of the railway's lines south of the Ohio River until last April, and John M. Taylor, general storekeeper at the Burnside shops until May 1. Back of the arrests there was a story of the "sweating" of an official of the Blue Island Car Repair and Equipment Company, and finally of a confession. The road did not sue him in the civil suits, but wrung a confession from him that forced the other officials to resign under fire.

Nearly One Hundred Million Americans

FROM the census figures already collected it is estimated that the total population of the United States will be found to be over 96,000,000, or in the neighborhood of 8,000,000 more



"Lo, the poor Indian! whose untutored mind
Sees grafters on both sides, before, behind"
From the Minneapolis "Journal"

than was expected. Out of the army of agents who have been quietly collecting these figures the name of Census Enumerator William Zeigler came tragically into the day's news on the morning of August 23. He had been overtaken by a forest fire while driving from Newport to his home in the Kalispell Valley, Montana, and burned to death. The population of Wallace, Idaho, part of which was destroyed by the fires, was reported as 3,000. There were 2,265 people in Wallace in 1900.

The population of Canada, according to figures just announced, is estimated at 7,489,781, an increase of about 1,000,000 in four years.

California Insurgent

THERE was no doubt about the victory of the Insurgent section of the Republican Party, the Lincoln-Roosevelt League, in the California primary election of August 16. Hiram Johnson, son of the old Southern Pacific wheelhorse, Grove L. Johnson, but a son who has disowned his father politically, was chosen to oppose Theodore Bell, Democrat, for Governor. In every one of the fifty-two counties of the State, except San Francisco, Johnson defeated his three opponents decisively. California is normally a Republican State, and if the ticket headed by Johnson is elected, he will have a fine chance to make good his promise to break the old Southern Pacific machine. William Kent won the nomination for Congress in the Second District over Representative Duncan E. McKinlay—a result that attracted country-wide interest, since Colonel Roosevelt was known to have approved Gifford Pinchot's campaigning for Kent. In Los Angeles and southern California the Insurgent sentiment was so strong that Hiram Johnson polled a bigger vote than all three of his opponents combined, and Representative McLachlan was beaten for the nomination for Congress by W. B. Stephens, a lawyer.

Florence Nightingale

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, the heroine of the Crimean War and the foundress of the modern system of army field hospitals, died in London on August 14 in her ninety-first year. She had never married and had devoted her life to the cause of saving life and diminishing suffering in times of war and pestilence. It might be said, indeed, that she gave nursing a place among the world's great professions, and with all her interest in active affairs yet so maintained her "woman's place" for quiet, unselfish, sacrificial service as to raise her name almost among the saints.

She was born in Florence, Italy, a daughter of an English gentleman who, with his wife, was traveling in Italy at the time. During her early youth she studied the medical books in her father's library, and before she was seventeen she had an unusual knowledge of science, the classics, and mathematics, was a fair artist, a clever musician, and an excellent linguist.

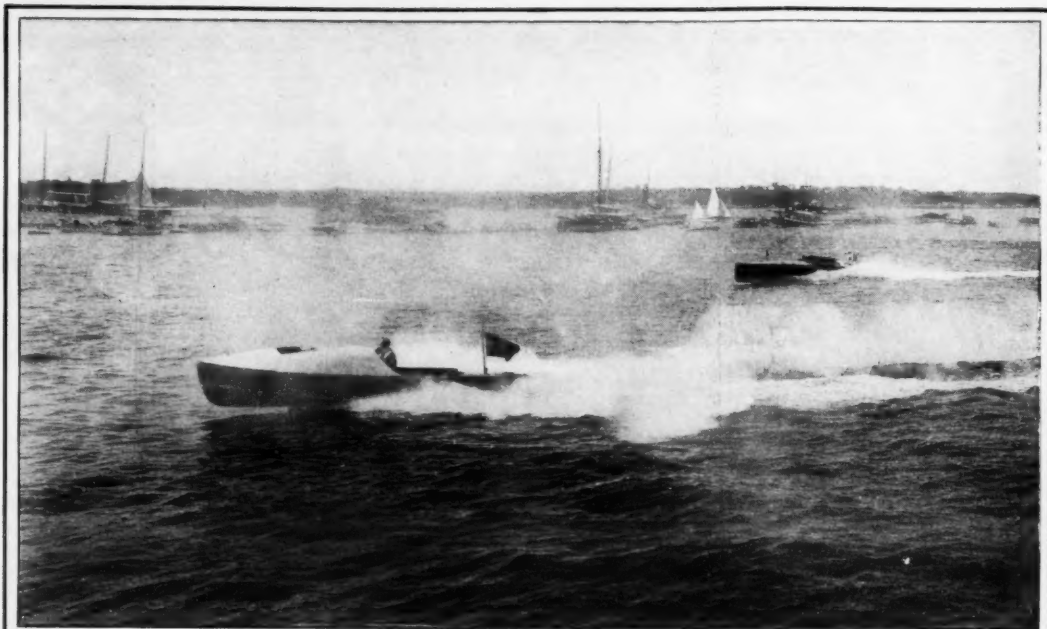
Presented at court at eighteen, she met Elizabeth



Choctaw Indian Land Owners

A characteristic group of citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes who own in common 450,000 acres of Oklahoma coal and asphalt land that is worth at this time more than \$30,000,000. For four years the Government has been considering plans for disposing of this valuable holding and paying out the money obtained for it to the 38,000 individuals who make up the tribes. It was his promise to the impatient Indians that he would hasten the sale that enabled McMurray, the McAlester, Okla., attorney, to secure 10,000 contracts with individual Indians calling for a fee of ten per cent of the money received from the sale. Senator Gore opposed the legalization of McMurray's contracts by Congress, which acts as guardian of these Indians' property, on the ground that McMurray could not legitimately hasten the sale, and he charged that McMurray, through Jacob Hamon, attempted to bribe him to withdraw his opposition. Aside from their communal ownership of the mineral lands, the Choctaws and Chickasaws have been allotted individual land holdings of about 300 acres each; and land grafters have found there rich rewards for their efforts

What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events



The International Motor-Boat Race

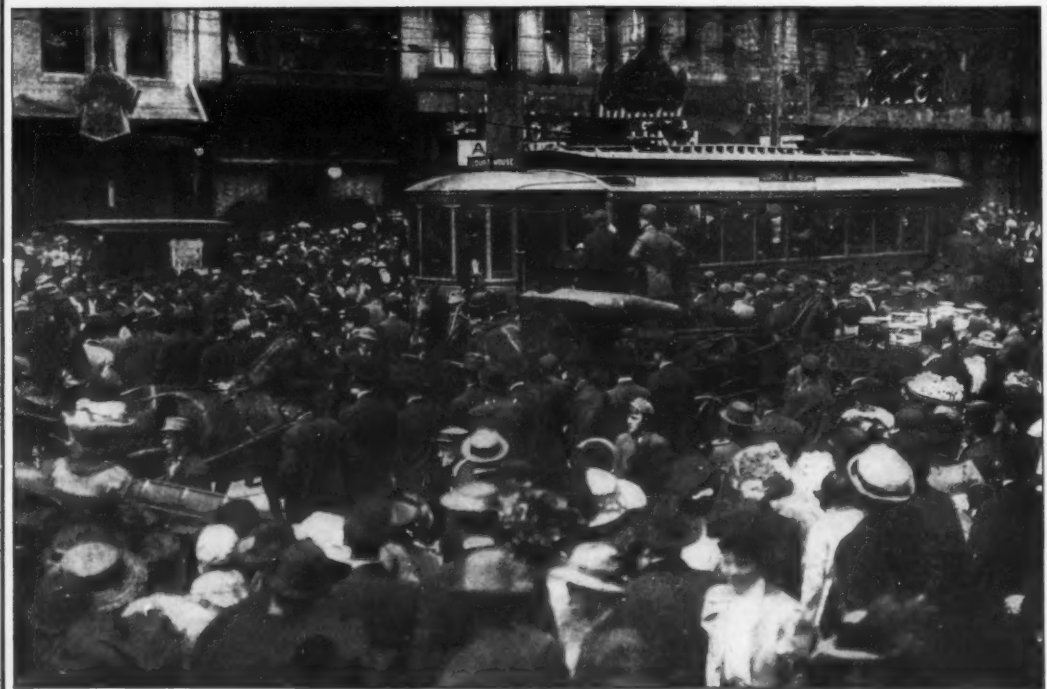
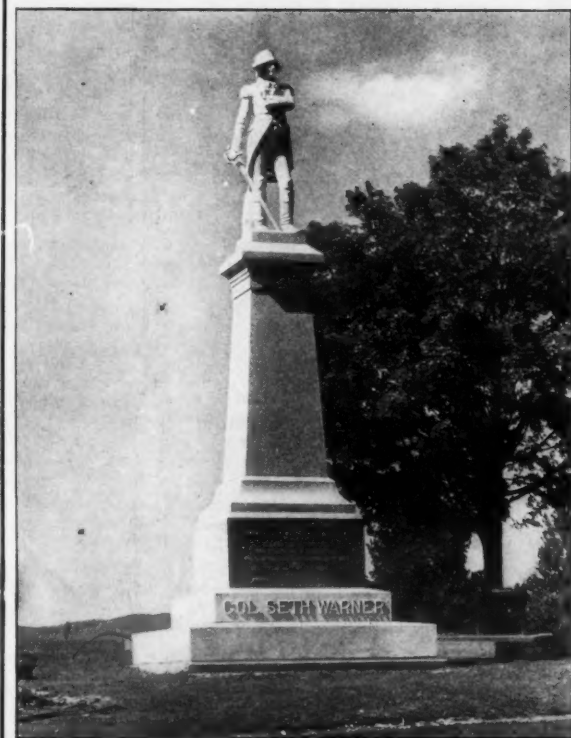
The "Dixie II," by defeating the Duke of Westminster's "Pioneer" in Larchmont Harbor, N. Y., on August 20, keeps the Harmsworth Trophy in America for another year. The "Pioneer," however, with a large lead appeared to be in line for an easy victory, when an accident to her engine forced her to retire nearly 20 minutes for repairs. The "Dixie II" at the finish was 13 minutes and 37 seconds ahead of the "Pioneer"

To a Hero of Bennington

The monument unveiled at Bennington, Vermont, to Colonel Seth Warner, who by coming to the aid of General Stark in the battle at that place, on August 16, 1777, defeated the reinforcements of the British and secured a victory for the Americans

The Columbus Street-Car Strike

On the withdrawal of the regiments of Ohio National Guard from the Capital, the street-car strike—which began in July—broke out with greater vigor than before. Mayor Marshall and the police force have failed to quell the disturbances, and at the time this paper goes to press, Governor Harmon has been unable to effect an arbitration



A crowd of strikers and their sympathizers gathered around one of the Columbus street-cars, run by strike-breakers

Fry, the reformer, who had done much for the betterment of conditions of English prisoners. It was through her that Miss Nightingale was first attracted to the idea of hospital work. She spent nine years visiting continental cities and studying nursing sisterhoods. Her activities did not pass unnoticed, and when the Crimean War broke out Sir Sidney Herbert asked her to go to the front and take charge of the field hospitals. A letter which she had written volunteering for the same service crossed his and she left immediately with thirty-four nurses.

She had everything to fight against. Surgeons and officers at the front, opposed to what they call "babying," and holding out for the old rough-and-ready "let-'em-get-well-or-die" methods, fought all her efforts. When once the tide had turned in her favor the British people could not do enough to show their gratitude. They raised a fund of \$250,000, with which she promptly established a school for nurses in London. She superintended it for many years, but she never fully recovered from the strain of the Crimean campaign and the cholera she had caught at Sebastopol, and in the '80's she retired to take the rest she earned. All sorts of distinguished persons made pilgrimages to her home in Derbyshire.

Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill, Cardinal Newman, Cardinal Manning, Lord Napier of Magdala, T. De Witt Talmage, John Bright, Henry Ward Beecher, and Canon Farrar were among her friends.

In 1907 she received the Order of Merit for British subjects who have won conspicuous distinction in naval or military service or in letters, art, or science. The next year she got the freedom of the city of London. Only recently, on her ninetieth birthday, King George sent her a message of congratulation.

Broken Records

THE Paris "Matin's" race for a prize of \$20,000—the first aeroplane contest where the schedule was fixed weeks ahead and the competitors had to take their chances of wind and weather—was won by Alfred Le Blanc. The flight was a circular one of about 489 miles, which had to be done in six stages. The winner, flying in a Blériot machine, covered the entire distance in 11 hours 56 minutes, an average of more than forty miles an hour.

The only other starter to qualify for the prize in the preceding five stages was Aubrun. The others dropped out at various places, although several accompanied the two contestants in the latter part of the flight. The Wright machines were not represented, Count Lambert stating that he was too busy teaching army officers how to fly to give any attention to racing. Le Blanc was a contestant in the international balloon race which started from St. Louis in 1907, and he will take part in the international balloon races in 1910 to be held in this country.

A record-breaker at the other end of the scale—the horse now being supposed by many to be extinct—was Uhlan, the wonderful trotter, who, on the Cleveland track, trotted a mile in 1 minute 58 3/4 seconds without a wind shield, beating all records. Lou Dillon, in 1905, trotted a mile in 1.58 1/2, but was preceded by a running horse with a sulky carrying a wind shield. Dan Patch paced a mile in 1.55 behind a wind shield four years ago. But wind shields do not count. Uhlan made his record on his own feet without outside help.

Football in Four Halves

AFTER long cogitation, the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee has announced the changes which the game will undergo this autumn. The time of play is divided into four periods of fifteen minutes' duration, instead of the traditional two halves of thirty-five minutes each. The usual intermission of fifteen minutes is maintained between the second and third period; but an intermission of three minutes only is allowed between the first and second and the third and fourth periods. At the beginning of the second and fourth periods the teams change goals, but the down, the relative spot of the down, possession of the ball and distance to be gained remain as they were.

Another radical change eliminates the flying tackle. The player must have at least one foot on the ground when tackling an opponent. A player is only qualified to receive a forward pass who is at least one yard back of his own scrimmage line, or occupies the position on the end of said line. No man may make a forward pass, or kick the ball, unless he is five yards back of his scrimmage line. Interlocked interference is forbidden, and it is also forbidden for any man on the side having possession of the ball to push or pull the man running with the ball. There are other less startling changes, all tending, it is assumed, to make the game less dangerous.

What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events

Cancer and the Doctors

BECAUSE we have no spectacular successes to record, said A. J. Balfour at the recent annual meeting of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in London, it does not follow that the past year's work has been barren of results. Many important, although technical, points have been cleared up, and a measurable advance made toward the two ends in view—the discovery of the cause of cancer, and the attainment of some reasonably certain method of prevention or cure.

The two conclusions, resulting from the Fund's work, cited by Mr. Balfour as of most importance are: (1) The fact that heredity in cancer is an almost negligible factor, and (2) that the growth and spread of implanted cancer can be checked. Both of these discoveries have been made by experiments with mice. The first of them, although still widely questioned by physicians, and apparently negated by certain groups of human statistics, is strongly supported by the Fund's laboratory work.

The second conclusion, of even more significance, seems to indicate that some real progress is at last being made toward a cure. Unfortunately, spontaneously appearing cancers in mice (that is, natural cancers) have not as yet proved amenable to the treatment which stays the progress of the artificial implantations. But this, as Mr. Balfour suggests, indicates rather a difference in degree of virulence than in kind; in which case stronger fluids of the same sort might be expected to show similar results with real cancer.

It is obvious, however, that this work with mice is simply preliminary. The final tests must be made on human beings. It is, therefore, premature to conclude that anything approximating a cure of human cancer is in sight. It would, as Mr. Balfour says, be "a cruel kindness" even to suggest such a conclusion. This particular lead is most interesting, and promises important results, but it has hardly been entered as yet.

The Firefly Puzzle

DESPITE the fact that science has been puzzling over the problem for many years—experimenting and analyzing and dissecting—the glowworm's secret is still unsolved. We know very little more about its mysterious lamp—physiologic light the experts call it—than did our forefathers. Even its purpose is still hidden.

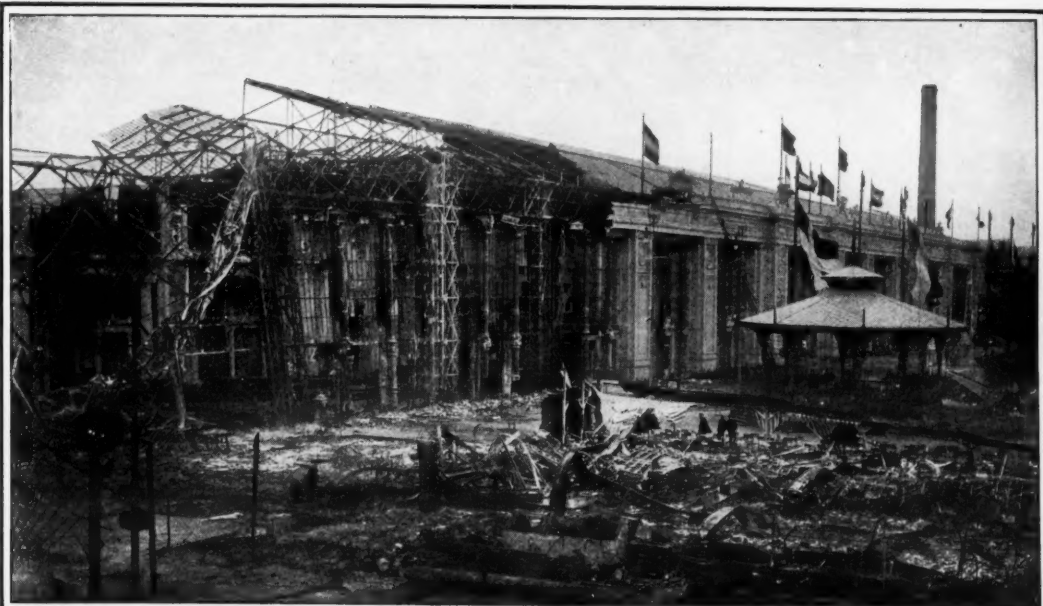
Except to delight the human eye, the firefly's aimless flashing through the trees, the noctiluca's brilliant illumination of the sea seem to be absolutely purposeless. They may have something to do with the reproduction of the species, says F. A. McDermott in the "Popular Science Monthly," but this is mere speculation.

Mr. McDermott goes on to tell what little we do know regarding physiologic light. It may be summed up as follows: The common notion that the light is due to the presence of phosphorus in the insect's body is a mistake. Analyses show very minute quantities of this element, and these in the form of phosphates. The light is the most economical form of illumination known. Its efficiency is ninety-six per cent, as compared with four per cent for the best artificial illuminant known. The amount of heat produced by the firefly in running its lamp is so small that it can not be measured.

The light from different phosphorescent organisms has been described as of very various colors—red, blue, green, yellow, etc. Spectroscopic analyses of the common firefly's flashes showed "an unsymmetrical structureless band in the red, yellow, and green." A fluorescent substance may be extracted from the common firefly. When some of its luminous tissue is carefully dried, it may be made to glow again by moistening it with water. It retains this power for considerable periods if kept dry.

It is practically certain that oxygen is necessary to the production of physiologic light, so that it may be considered as due to some mysterious process of oxidation. The structure of the light organs of all phosphorescent organisms is quite similar. They "appear to be masses of cells of some special kind" penetrated by a network of passages. What these tubules contain during life is not known.

It is evident enough from the above summary that all we are really sure of at present regarding physiologic light is that we do not know anything at all about it, at least anything of scientific value in explaining its mysterious characteristics. The field is an extremely fascinating one, and a real solution of the problem might have important and far-reaching economic results, because the present artificial lighting methods are highly inefficient and wasteful. Of course the puzzle will be unraveled some time or other, and a second Standard Oil fortune may be awaiting the lucky man.



The Ruins of the Brussels Exposition

On the night of August 14, a fire swept through the International Exposition at Brussels, and caused a loss which has been estimated approximately to amount to \$100,000,000. The art loss, however, is held to be infinitely greater than that of the property, since many rare and priceless articles were consumed. The chief sufferers were the Belgian exhibit, the British section, the City of Paris display, the French Palace, and the Kermesse. The British losses include quantities of valuable antique furniture, ornaments, and plate, and a large number of exhibits loaned from the Victoria and Albert Museum. The paintings which had been sent by the different nations to Brussels—among which were many Old Masters—were not damaged in any manner, since they had been housed two miles away from the grounds in the Palais du Cinquantenaire. In the upper photograph is shown the French Palace after the fire, and in the second may be seen the remnants of the British and Italian Palaces. The fire was started by a short circuit which ignited some inflammable material in the Telegraph Building. At the time it broke forth, not less than 100,000 people were visiting the grounds, and a serious panic followed; yet although a number of persons were injured, so far as could be discovered, there were no fatalities, either in the stampede or in the burning buildings.



A general view of the Kermesse, or Brussels's Midway Plaisance, as it was left by the Exposition fire

What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events



Alfred Le Blanc

Who won a \$20,000 prize for the cross-country flight of 489 miles, starting from Paris, August 7, and returning August 17. He covered the entire distance in 11 hours and 56 minutes, at an average of 40 miles an hour

Nebraska, Standpat, and Anti-Bryan

DEMOCRATS of Nebraska in the primary of August 16 turned down every Bryan candidate and every Bryan idea. Mayor Dahlman, candidate for Governor, opposing county option—a prohibition measure approved by Bryan—defeated Governor Shallenberger, and Gilbert M. Hitchcock, proprietor of the Omaha "World-Herald," as candidate for the United States Senate, beat decisively R. L. Metcalfe, editor of Bryan's "Commoner." Five Democratic nominees for Congress are anti-Bryan men.

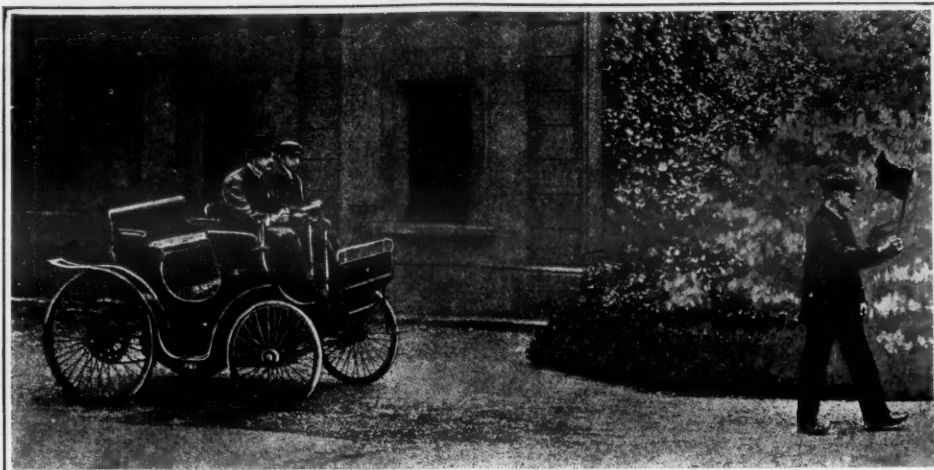
The Republicans were hardly more friendly to Insurgent doctrine than were the Democrats to Bryan. For candidate for Governor, Cady, Standpatter, beat Aldrich; and for the Senate, Burkett, regular, overcame Whedon (Insurgent, but suspected of too great friendliness with the railroads). Representative Norris had no opposition in the Fifth District, and Representative Kinkaid, also Insurgent, was chosen again in the Sixth District.

Montt's Voyage Ends in Death

THE voyage of President Pedro Montt of Chile—which had included a short stay in the United States—came to a sudden end on August 16 at Bremen. The Chilean President had been suffering from heart disease for some time, and it was in search of relief that his trip was taken. He sailed from New York on August 6 on the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, and had been off the steamer only about twelve hours when his sudden death occurred.

President Montt had at one time been Chilean Minister at Washington. During his recent short stay in this country he was the guest of President Taft at Beverly, and Mayor Gaynor was to have been one of his fellow passengers on the German steamer. He was sixty-four years old, a son of the late Manuel Montt, who was President of Chile from

1851 to 1861, and for the last thirty-five years he had been a prominent political figure in his country. His breakdown in health was attributed partly to his fight with two branches of the Chilean Parliament, which culminated last September in the defeat of the Montt policy of currency reform. For years he had urged the abandonment of paper currency and the resumption of gold payments,



Speed Ordinances of Yesterday

The Hon. C. S. Rolls, the English aviator who was killed by a fall July 12 at Bourne-mouth, was the third person in England to own an automobile. At that time the speed limit was four miles an hour and the law required that a flag-bearer walk in front of the machine. Mr. Rolls was once summoned to court for failing to have a flagman precede him. This picture is reproduced in the London "Graphic" from a photograph of Mr. Rolls in his car complying with the requirements of the law, that was soon after amended



John B. Moissant

The Chicagoan who, although a novice, flew with his mechanic from Paris to England, starting August 17. Several accidents prevented his direct flight to London. He is the first to carry a passenger across the English Channel

and it was his intention to push the fight for a gold standard when he returned to Chile.

Flies the Channel with a Passenger

JOHN B. MOISSANT, a young American aviator who is said to have made previously only five flights, set a new "world's record" on August 17 by crossing the English Channel in a little Blériot monoplane, with his mechanic as passenger.

Moissant was attempting to win the "Daily Mail" prize of \$20,000 for a flight from Paris to London. He started from Paris on the previous day and flew as far as Amiens. He slept there on a hayrick close beside his machine and started off at five o'clock in the morning. He is a little man himself, only about five feet three inches in height and weighing 135 pounds, but his mechanic was a burly Frenchman, who weighed 175 pounds. On reaching Calais, they alighted, and shortly before eleven o'clock in the morning were off again.

The flight across was made without incident, but just as he came over the English shore, about 1,000 feet in air, he ran into a heavy rain squall which pushed or sucked him down to a level of about 300 feet. The rain beat upon his face so fiercely that one of his eyes was severely inflamed when he landed. Lack of lubricating oil compelled him to wait until early the next morning, when he and his companion, Fileux, started for London.

Moissant is of French extraction, thirty-five years old, an architect by profession, and lately a citizen of Chicago.

The English correspondents were impressed with "his Chicago accent." He went to Europe on a pleasure trip, became interested in aviation, and suddenly came into prominence on August 8, when he surprised everybody by flying from Etampes to the Issy military grounds, passing over the Eiffel Tower on the way.



At the End of a 2,000-Mile Tramp

Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Woolf finishing their walk from Kansas City to New York, on August 16—they started on May 2, and averaged twenty-five miles a day, losing only sixteen walking days



A whippet race on the Robert Davies private track, at Thorncliffe Park near Toronto, Canada; the meet was open to the public and was witnessed by an enthusiastic crowd

What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events



The artillery at maneuvers — the men mounted high on little Chinese and Manchu ponies



A battery of artillery in action



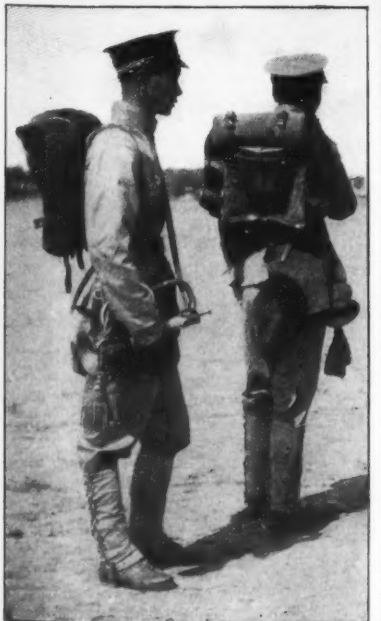
An American officer watching the Chinese troops at Pao Ting Fu



The officers wear their queues in the regulation manner, and, for convenience, carry the ends stuck in their pockets

China—A New Factor in War

SO DETERMINED is China's endeavor to place herself in the class of important military nations that the Empire has invited Lord Kitchener, it is reported, to organize and develop her forces. Lord Kitchener is to be allowed to name his own terms, for China is said to consider any emolument cheap for his services. His Excellency Prince Tsai Tao, uncle of the Emperor, recently visited the United States upon a tour in which he was studying the military methods of the different Powers. But his knowledge of modern warfare was already surprisingly accurate. In one of the armories of New York City Prince Tsai picked up a rifle in a target range and shot several "bull's-eyes" in succession. The present Chinese army numbers 170,000 men. It is supposed to be the actual prop of the Manchu throne. The ranks, therefore, are largely composed of Manchu officers and men. The Government is regularly sending students abroad to foreign military academies and colleges, with a view not only to reorganizing the army, but also to modernizing the entire system of government.



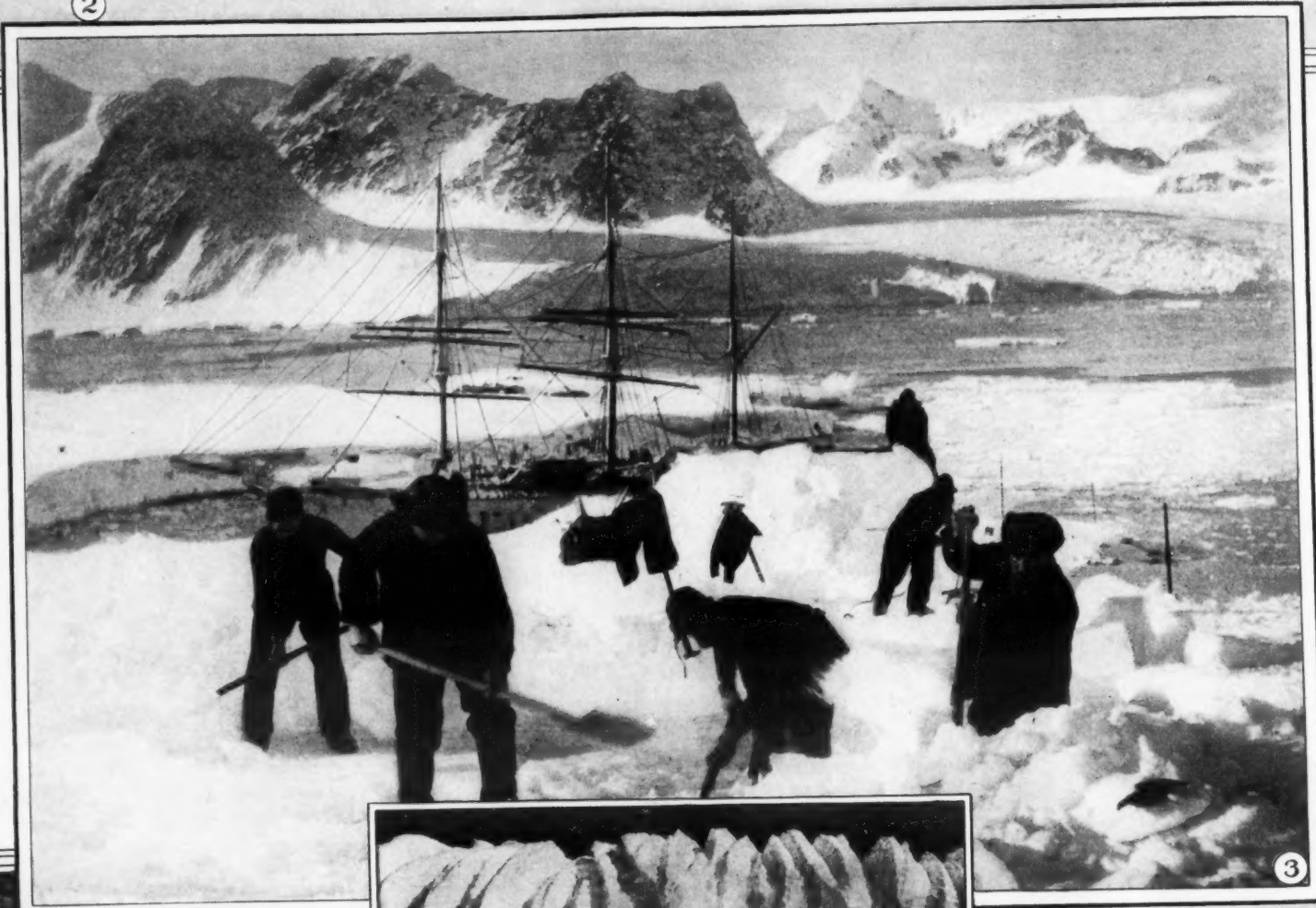
The men's queues are done up under their caps
Sept. 3



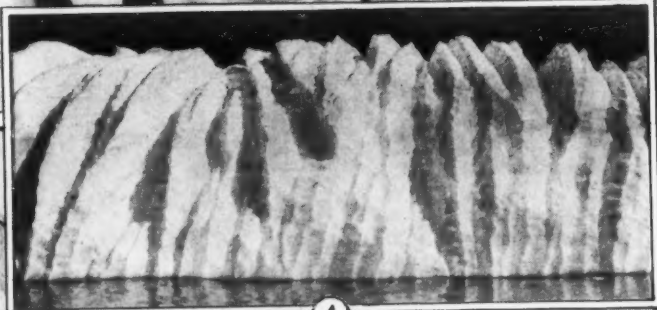
The army is equipped with the modern Creusot gun



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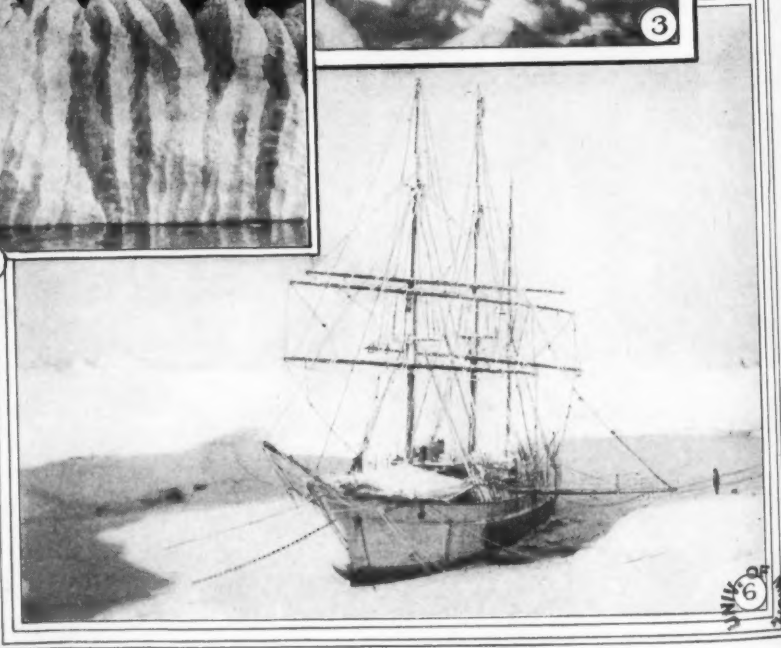
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In the Shadow of the South Pole

These are the first photographs which have been received from the Antarctic expedition under Dr. Jean Baptiste Charcot, which, subsidized by the French Government, set sail from Havre in August, 1908. The object is to further Dr. Charcot's explorations of 1903-5, and to investigate the supposed Antarctic continent. Several specially designed motor sledges were taken along by the party, but these could not be used. The photographs represent: 1. A lone inhabitant of the Antarctic. 2. The crew hauling sledges across the ice. 3. Leveling off the ice near the ship for a camping-place. 4. A glacial mountain near the South Pole. 5. A geological inquiry. 6. The bark "Pourquoi Pas" tied up for the winter

Among La Follette's People

The Rise of a Senator and the Obligation of a State

By RICHARD LLOYD JONES

THE University of Wisconsin, much like Dartmouth in Daniel Webster's time, was in its formative stage when it produced its greatest alumnus. That was in 1879, when it was a crude, half-formed college and the title of University was a complete misnomer. More than a century ago an old French Huguenot family came to these emancipating shores, and, through the course of empire which took its western way, these Huguenots came to settle ultimately in the promising town of Primrose, near the four lakes of which Longfellow sang—near the little capital city of Madison, which Sir Edwin Arnold once described as the choicest little city in the world, and near the college then in infancy.

Robert Marion La Follette came to this Huguenot family in a little log-cabin at Primrose. He lost his father in his childhood, and until he was eighteen his years were spent in hard farm toil. When school was impossible, he schooled himself by night. Learn he must. He began early to do heroic things. He sold his father's farm in his nineteenth year and moved his mother's family to Madison, where he might gain what the meager little college had to give. He ran a college paper, wrote its contents, set the type, solicited its advertisements, and made his own collections. He did many other things to provide an income. It was no small task to support a growing family and go to college too. Bob did it. He therefore has a real knowledge of "God's patient poor," for whom he lives and for whom he labors.

Among the shady elms of Cambridge there is a tradition that James Russell Lowell was graduated from Harvard with ten conditions. His pen had brought the college a distinction that carried him through. He himself often admitted that while in college he read almost every book but his text-books. There is no ten-condition story about Robert Marion La Follette, Wisconsin, '79, that can be substantiated, but that he was a famously poor student is college rumor still. He was short on irregular verbs and compound equations, but he was long on human interest. In his sophomore year he carried to the interstate college oratorical contest an oration on Iago. With this he brought the prize to his college. Most winning orations of this amateur kind die at the close of their public declamation, but La Follette's "Iago" found publishers eager to put it between covers. For years it had a constant sale in the bookstores of the West.

It advertised the college for which it was written and brought a modest and welcome royalty to its author. It fell into the hands of Edwin Booth, and its clear analysis of character is said to have prompted the distinguished tragedian to modify his delineation of the part. John McCullough came to Madison to see the author of this interpretation of character. To him the young Huguenot confided his histrionic ambitions. McCullough looked upon the boy, who was short of stature and possessed less than one hundred and twenty pounds of bone and flesh. McCullough's great frame towered above him. Placing a firm hand upon the frail youth, he said with a strong, deep voice:

"Don't do it, my boy; don't do it; the actor must fill the eye as well as the mind. Suppose you were playing Iago and I Othello, and I took you by the throat! The audience would rise and cry out to me: 'Shame—shame—don't hurt the little fellow.'"

Deeply disappointed over this advice, La Follette nevertheless abandoned his dream of curtain calls and turned his thoughts to courts and law. Soon after McCullough's visit, however, Lawrence Barrett came to see the boy who wrote of Iago. He was enthusiastic in his speech, declar-



Senator La Follette at home

ing the thesis to be a most penetrating analysis. "Any one who can interpret as you can," he said, "can act. Give your life to the drama." La Follette repeated McCullough's advice. "Nonsense," said Barrett, "that is the limitation of the purely physical actor. Booth is only half an inch taller than you. It is the brain, and not the body, that makes the actor." But La Follette had then made his resolve and kept to it. "If you will not act," urged Barrett, "you must interpret for actors. I want you to write for me an interpretation of Hamlet such as you have made of Iago; take a year to do it." To this La Follette agreed. But La Follette is not a careless student. At the end of the year he wrote Barrett that the task was too great. He must have five years.

"Take the five years, but do it," was Barrett's reply. La Follette was Governor of Wisconsin before he felt that he had fulfilled the commission which Mr. Barrett had assigned to him, and

Barrett was then dead. Twenty years of consistent study had gone to his Hamlet thesis, "The Greatest Tragedy of the World."

The University of Wisconsin was one of the pioneers in coeducation. In La Follette's class of 1879 there was a brilliant and attractive young woman from the Boo, a colloquial abbreviation for the enterprising little town of Baraboo. Belle Case was ambitious and full of dynamic energy. She was attracted to oratory and interested in theories of government and law. The college had at that time an honor that was known as the Lewis prize, which was awarded to the best commencement oration. Only those who stood high in their classes were eligible to compete. Bob was not eligible, but Belle was. Here began the team work. Bob coached Belle and Belle won. They studied law together, and the first shingle was La Follette & La Follette. The shingle was not long thus, but the firm has always given genuine service to the State and Nation through the offices of Representative, Governor, and Senator.

Robert La Follette had not been long engaged in the practise of law in Madison when he found that the District Attorney's office was not only inefficient but as crooked as a snake's tail. The county was infested with porch-climbers and thieves, and "jury fixing" was an open practise. For years the county boss had been the State boss, a powerful man in the Republican party organization. He was a man to be reckoned with in his party's national councils. Colonel E. W. Keyes was a very estimable gentleman of the old machine political school, a kindly, friendly townsman and neighbor, but without imagination and utterly without any sense of political ethics.

Little Bob confronted Colonel Keyes on the post-office steps one day with the startling declaration that he was going to be the next District Attorney. "Who said you were?" asked the boss.

"I did," was La Follette's emphatic reply.

The boss laughed and walked away. He had his District Attorney selected. While he chuckled La Follette held firm to his faith. To reach the people, that is democratic government. La Follette had a horse. He rode to "every Middlesex village and farm." He told the county's story to the farmers. When Keyes and his lieutenants went to their caucus, they found the "embattled farmers" there. Keyes's chuckle was gone. La Follette became District Attorney, and one of the great stories of the Wisconsin bar is that of the capture and conviction of two young desperadoes who had looted the county for years and eluded the best efforts of the law. When finally placed behind jail bars on a justly long sentence, they asked to have their compliments and congratulations carried to "that damned smart young District Attorney."

His Greatest Battle

LA FOLLETTE'S enemies have been made by his measures, not by his manners. Colonel Keyes, his political enemy throughout his whole political career, speaks of the Senator only in terms of admiration. "I've always liked him," says the genial old boss, now the postmaster of Madison. "I've always liked him, and I always told Bob so. He has always fought me, and the little cuss has always beat me. I tell him sometimes he ought not to work so hard, he'll ruin his health, and then Bob will hold out his strong right arm and tell me to feel it, and it's always like iron. I tell Bob we ought not to fight this way. I've always been looking for bright young men to make county attorneys, State Senators, and Governors. I've been building up men who ought to make Congressmen and Senators, but Bob would never work with me; he has always fought me, and, confound him, he has always won. But I like him."

This is La Follette with his enemies at home who know him. They are political and not personal enemies. The difference between Keyes and La Follette is that Keyes wants La Follette to go to the ballot-box with his approval. The one believes in delegated government and the other in popular government.

An indomitable will, an intense concentration, and a complete personal courage have made La Follette the leader of a principle rather than of a party in Wisconsin. It is now nearly a score of years since La Follette was credited with having split the Republican Party of his State in twain. The State Treasurership had long been the best plum on Wisconsin's political tree. Every State Treasurer had loaned the State funds to favored banks and had then pocketed the interest that accrued from these loans. La Follette was forcing the old State Treasurers to return to the State the interest that belonged to it. United States Senator Sawyer, whose name bespoke his business, came with some diffidence to La Follette and told him that he could not let these cases go on—it meant too much to him. He told La Follette that he must stop them, and with that declaration he tried to thrust upon La Follette a fat roll of bills, which he later described to the editor of the Milwaukee "Sentinel" as a proffered retainer. When the whole story came before this great and patriotic

editor of the "Sentinel" (and there are none such there now), the story of the intrigue to corrupt courts, steal the judgments that belonged to the people, the editor—sad and dejected, facing the injury to personal friends—said: "The story of this awful thing will break the Republican Party in Wisconsin in half for fifty years. But the people must know the story, and the 'Sentinel' will print the truth." And it did—nearly twenty years ago.

La Follette faced almost sure political damnation. It was his own choice. He preferred it to the alternative, which meant to corrupt himself and to attempt to suborn a judge of the bench of his own State. It is less than twenty years since La Follette fought this, his greatest battle. It was not a spotlight contest. It was fought in the stillness of his own conscience. La Follette won. There was not enough corrupt money in the State to beat the people when aroused. There is still a minority in the Republican Party—Sawyer disciples—who call themselves Stalwarts, but the best surmise is that the huge corruption fund that is being brought



Senator La Follette as the Cartoonists See Him

The two lower drawings are by Osborn in the Milwaukee "Sentinel," the other is by Anderson in "Success"

into Wisconsin to defeat La Follette now can no more defeat him or the people who are for him than could Sawyer's money twenty years ago.

A diverting feature of the present campaign in Wisconsin is that the so-called Stalwart managers openly admit that their huge campaign fund is to be spent in an effort to rob the people of their rights and to corrupt the State. They admit that nothing can defeat La Follette at the primary polls—that the people of the State are overwhelmingly for La Follette. Knowing this, they are devoting all their money and energy to the task of electing a Legislature that will deliberately defy the overwhelming choice of the people as expressed officially

by the people themselves. Could they succeed in this game, they would defeat La Folletteism only for the term of one Legislature.

When, nearly twenty years ago, La Follette was a Representative in Congress, he undertook to oppose an unjust bill of privilege that was to benefit the Chicago and Northwestern and the St. Paul Railroads. A Congressman from a neighboring State interrupted his remarks upon the bill by nudging him and whispering: "Bob, you can't oppose this—these are your home corporations," and, laying the fingers of one hand across the fingers of the other, he added: "they criss-cross your district." That Congressman was Knute Nelson, now Senator and chairman of the Ballinger Investigation Committee. But La Follette did oppose the bill. When he became Governor, he made the railroads, his home corporations, pay their just taxes to the State just as the small town merchant or house owner must do.

Educating the People

IN 1906, when the Hepburn Rate bill was before the Senate, La Follette felt that the President had not gone far enough in his recommendations—that the President's bill was a good bill for possibly five years. When urged by well-meaning and considerate friends, on the ground of political expediency, not to go beyond the President's demands, he replied: "I want to do my part to make a bill that my boys can be proud of." He offered nineteen amendments upon equitable railway valuation, and, while none of these went through, he educated the people of the nation as he had those of his State on the justice of railroad valuation and taxation.

It is not easy to campaign against this worker for "God's patient poor." A venerable lawyer at Hudson, Wisconsin, a one-time partner of Senator Spooner, recently complained that you could not get the people away from La Follette. "Now, there is Einar Halverson," he said; "Einar is a good man. He is a good Norwegian man. I told him La Follette was no good. He said he didn't believe it. I told him something that La Follette had done that was wrong. He said he didn't believe it, that he didn't think La Follette would do such a thing. I proved it; and when I proved it to him, he rubbed his head and just said: 'I don't no, but if La Follette did dot, it must ban right; dot's all.'"

There is an afternoon newspaper in Madison that prints its humor in the editorial columns. Its editorial opposition to La Follette is one of the funny things in the State. Goaded by the Milwaukee "Journal" for several weeks, to show some reason for its opposition, it at last came forward with a double-column lead editorial, in which it eulogized Lincoln as the foundation of the Republican Party. It did not, however, remind its readers that Lincoln used the Republican Party to emancipate men rather than to enrich a group of men. Nor did it recall the fact that the heroes of the Stalwart faction voted the entire Wisconsin delegation against Lincoln in the Chicago convention of 1860—a vote that ever since Wisconsin Republicans have been trying to forget. It did recite a long list of more or less colorless politicians and office-holders—a party roll-call—concluding with the name of a distinguished parliamentary debater, John C. Spooner, and insisting that Robert M. La Follette be retired from public life because his going to the Senate had so bewildered Senator Spooner that Senator Spooner had resigned.

From his farm-home porch, La Follette looks across the playful waters of Lake Mendota to the campus that now supports at least twenty great buildings that were unknown to him when he ran the "University Press." Here he finds his rest in playing with his children, in hardening up his muscles by plowing corn and pitching hay. He looks young and acts young; yet many are dead and eulogized after they have performed half his labors.

Wisconsin's Debt to La Follette

THE people of Wisconsin owe it to themselves to elect a Legislature that will return Robert M. La Follette to the United States Senate. They owe it to the nation to stand by the man who, while Governor, not only secured the redemption to the State of more than a million dollars that had been taken by former State Treasurers as interest on the people's money, but who as well brought into the State treasury millions of dollars through a just taxation on railroad properties. It was this Governor who exposed the false books and false returns the railroads had made to defraud the State. By this exposure he recovered to the State nearly a million dollars. The work of his Railroad Commission is now saving the people of Wisconsin more than two million dollars a year. He forced the railroads to treat the small shipper and the big shipper alike. Soon after he entered the United States Senate he checked an annual steal by the railroads of seven million dollars, made through unlawful rates and fraudulent contracts. McCullough served well his country when he said to the ambitious youth: "Play not Iago."

Against the Black Hand

Steps for Self-Protection Now Being Taken by Italian Residents Themselves

By FRANK MARSHALL WHITE

LIEUTENANT PETROSINO of the New York Detective Bureau was murdered at Palermo, Sicily, in 1909. He had gone to Italy to get the criminal records of various Italian suspects in New York and its immediate neighborhood. It was a perilous mission. He knew that he was taking his life in his hands when he started, yet he went, just as he had gone about his work in the Italian quarter here for years, and gave his life in consequence.

Since he had been put in charge of the Italian squad of the Detective Bureau in 1904, Petrosino and his men had cut down by nearly one-half the record of murders by Italians. It was thought that by getting the criminal records of a large number of Italian suspects then in New York, and deporting them—as it was possible to do under the immigration laws—a decided, if not final, blow might be dealt to the Black Hand.

As soon as Petrosino was out of the way, crimes by Italians increased. During the nine and a half months following his assassination there were fifty Italian killings in the immediate vicinity of New York. During the first seven months of 1910, in spite of the fact that several of the more dangerous Black Hand leaders had been put out of the way through the efforts of the Secret Service officers of the Treasury Department, forty killings were reported among the New York Italians.

Black Hand Killings

OF THESE victims fifteen are believed to have perished in Black Hand fires, and two were little children who had been kidnaped and held for ransom. According to the record of the Italian-American Civic League, two hundred other crimes, mostly those of violence, in addition to the murders, have been committed in the Italian quarters since Petrosino's death. And it is, of course, common knowledge that many acts of violence are committed among the Italians which are never heard of by the outside world.

The Italian squad of the Detective Bureau, originated by Police Commissioner McAdoo, had been increased by Commissioner Bingham, and it was at the height of its efficiency when Petrosino sailed for Italy. General Bingham had agitated insistently, although without success, for an appropriation for a Secret Detective Service, which was to be especially used in catching Italian criminals. During the greater part of his administration he had several Black Hand leaders under continual surveillance and a first-grade position in the Detective Bureau was offered as a reward to any member of the force who would secure evidence to convict certain of them. It was evidence collected by policemen, indeed, thus assigned to track suspects, which broke down the alibi of the Black Hand counterfeiters brought to justice last winter.

Everybody knows Petrosino's story. He died in action, as it were, and became, as it was right he should, a hero. A public funeral was given to him; crowds lined the streets through which his body was carried, a pension was voted his widow, and a monument erected in his memory.

Very few have heard of Detectives Antonio F. Vachris and John R. Crowley, who took a similar risk, volunteered to finish the work Petrosino had begun, and went to Italy at the very moment that Petrosino's assassins were laughing at the futile efforts of Italy to bring them to justice.

The object of their visit, as of Petrosino's, was to secure penal certificates containing the lists of crimes committed by something like a thousand Italian ex-convicts, who had then been in this country less than three years, and under the immigration laws might still be sent back to Italy. The Italian Government had agreed to furnish these certificates, and General Bingham's idea in sending Petrosino was to round up the men whose names appeared on them, and send them to Ellis Island for deportation forthwith.

Criminals Who Might Have Been Deported

THEN two things happened: Petrosino was murdered; Commissioner Bingham was removed by Mayor McClellan. When Vachris and Crowley, luckier than Petrosino, returned with their certificates, a new man had been put in Bingham's place by Mayor McClellan, and, an interesting lack of interest in carrying out General Bingham's plan was promptly exhibited. There were no rockets or red fire for Vachris and Crowley. The former—since put in Petrosino's place—was set at the clerical work of translating the Italian certificates; the lat-

ter, who had held the rank of acting lieutenant, was reduced to that of sergeant and put on patrol duty.

And the penal certificates which cost the life of one of the most valuable men in the department are now on file, to the number of seven hundred, at Police Headquarters. Many are already useless, since they are only of service in the deportation of criminals who have been in the country less than three years.

It is this state of things which has brought the Italian-American Civic League to the point of petitioning the Acting Mayor of New York for help—help to the protection to which, as American citizens, they are entitled. The league describes itself as established for the purpose of "transforming a great civically inert mass of half a million Italians in New York into an active and organic part of the city's life." Its managing board contains the names of some of the most influential Italians in New York,



Lieutenant Joseph Petrosino

The Italian detective of the New York police force who was murdered in Palermo, March 12, 1909

as well as such citizens as Lloyd C. Griscom, late Ambassador to Italy; Walter L. Harvey, C. Blake Orcutt, William B. Howland, Arthur H. Warner, William S. Bennet, James Foster Carr, Peter Roberts, and Gaylord S. White.

The Injustice to Law-abiding Italian Citizens

THE memorial to the Acting Mayor, after calling attention to the seriousness of the increasing criminality among the Italian population of New York, protests against the impression which has been made by various sensational articles that "the Italians are a criminal race. It is not necessary to point out how unfortunate and unjust it is to make the whole nationality suffer because of a situation for which it can not possibly be called responsible."

The Italian Government, the petitioners point out, has taken measures to keep Italian criminals from coming to this country.

No Italian can leave Italy on a steamer bound for this country without a passport. The Royal Decree, No. 523, published November 20, 1902, Art. 1, Sec. 10, establishes that persons should not be given a passport who are liable to be rejected by the country of their destination because of the local law on immigration. The Decree of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated April 4, 1905, directed to the Mayors, who are in Italy the competent authorities to grant passports, says: "It is the duty of the Mayor to demand officially of the competent judicial authorities the information necessary to prove that there has not been issued any warrant or summons against the applicant for the passport, and that he has not served any term in prison."

After explaining the use that was to have been made of the penal certificates, the memorialists state that "there are about seven hundred such criminal records on file at the Police Headquarters, but the file is consulted only whenever an Italian is arrested for a serious crime, and if his name appears in the cards his previous record is furnished to the District Attorney. No initiative has been taken apparently to deport criminals unless they are arrested for some serious crime committed in this country."

A Reorganization Needed

"CONSIDERING the large number of criminals who succeed in committing crimes without being arrested, this state of affairs is certainly contrary to the public welfare. We do not mean by this that all crimes committed by Italians in this city are to be imputed to persons who have a criminal record in Italy; many criminals become undoubtedly such in this country, but all of them are certainly encouraged in their ways by the lax enforcement of the laws.

"The Italian branch of the Detective Bureau was organized on September 16, 1904. It had first only six men, and was considerably reinforced in the fall of the year 1905 until it numbered about thirty detectives.

"It is a matter of common knowledge that Italian detectives are needed in the Italian quarters, as they understand better the ways and methods of Italian criminals, and it is a matter of record that the stronger the Italian Detective Bureau became the smaller was the number of the crimes committed among the Italians. From September 16, 1904, to May 27, 1908, the total number of arrests made by the Italian Detective Bureau was 2,422 and the number of convictions was 885. From May 27, 1908, to March 30, 1909, the number of arrests was 1,135 and that of convictions 407. It is a matter of record that the number of crimes among Italians decreased considerably after 1905 and has disastrously increased since April, 1909, when, after the death of Lieutenant Petrosino, the bureau was left considerably weakened.

"That the crimes committed among Italians are due to an exceedingly small minority of criminals is conceded by all intelligent persons acquainted with the situation; yet at the same time, especially on account of sensational publications, an impression has been created among the masses in this country which is not favorable to the Italians. On account of this impression almost the entirety of the Italian population, composed of honest, thrifty, and law-abiding workmen, is made to suffer in the public esteem. How utterly unjust this state of things is you will certainly appreciate.

"A thorough reorganization of the Italian Detective Bureau, an increase in the number of men attached to it, and possibly an assignment to that bureau of a certain number of first-class detectives, would go a long way toward changing existing conditions and giving the honest mass of Italians in this city the confidence which it ought to have in the authority of the government and the administration of justice.

"We are sure that as Acting Chief Executive of this city you are aware of the importance of these facts, and that you will give to the whole matter your careful consideration. On our part, we assure you that for your efforts you will have the gratitude of the Italians of this city, who almost in their entirety are honest working men who are made to suffer unjustly for a state of things for which they are not responsible.

"C. BLAKE ORCUTT, Acting Secretary of the Managing Board.

"ALBERTO PECORINI, Managing Director of the Italian-American Civic League."

A Condition Not Local but General

THIS memorial was originally intended to be presented to Mayor Gaynor. Mayor Gaynor's condition, as the result of the attempt to assassinate him, made this impracticable, and it was therefore presented to the Acting Mayor, Mr. John Purroy Mitchel. The conditions which inspired it are not confined to New York. After Petrosino's death an attempt was made to kill Detective Langbardi, who holds a position in the Chicago Detective Bureau similar to that which was held by Petrosino here. Indeed, blackmail and crimes of violence are a not uncommon menace wherever Italians are found in considerable numbers in America, and fear on the one side and the lawlessness of the few on the other put peaceable citizens outside the law's protection.

The Lady

Some Scientific and Successful



The music-room in Mrs. Durand's farmhouse

By SARAH COMSTOCK

"WHEN the farmers of Illinois gathered last winter at the Farmers' Institutes of that State, a surprise awaited them. Unsuspecting, they arrived in buggy, carryall, and automobile. Leaving their spouses trustfully waiting, they entered the halls of learning, doubting not but they should hear the accustomed discourse from sage agricultural experts of their own sex. The surprise that awaited them was in the form of a woman, and the ball with which she bowled them over was the statement that in 1909 she had cleared \$11,892 from her farm; and that every dollar of this, except for some minor sales of hogs and corn, was made from her herd of sixty Holstein and Guernsey cows. To their spouses in wagon and auto the farmers returned, a sadder and a wiser group.

If Mrs. Scott Durand had left her \$11,892 statement where it stood, doubtless her hearers would have assumed the creek on her land and dismissed the matter. But she talked for a considerable length of time, and as the truth gradually dawned that her profits lay in the uprightness of her noble band of cows, not in a diluted code of honor, the audience waxed intent. Before adjournment, Mrs. Durand had showed these farmers what a modern, model dairy, run on a scientific and sanitary basis, is, it appeared less whimsical than just that Chicago joyfully gives fifteen cents a quart for Mrs. Durand's milk.

Mrs. Scott Durand of Illinois, progressive, enterprising, prosperous, is a significant example. She is but one of an army of women who are tussling with the soil from the irrigated apples of Oregon to the rock-bound potatoes of Maine. The Lady is taking to the Land. Here she pets and pampers a crop of corn until it ears out, there she wheedles a flock of hens into laying, again she coaxes her bees to hive, or tempts her pigs to Christmas plumpness. Perhaps—who knows?—it is to be the hand of the Lady which shall eventually lead back to Nature this soot-stained, ledger-chained world.

Agricultural colleges the country over are noting the movement. At first there were no women students, gradually they crept in by twos and threes, now large numbers are applying for admission. A private school of horticulture for women is opening this year in Pennsylvania, offering courses in the growing of vegetables, fruits, and flowers, the raising of poultry and bees, and, much to the point, the marketing of produce. (For it has been said that although woman can produce she can not market. Mrs. Durand and her \$11,892 is a bomb beneath that theory.) The last census showed 307,706 women farmers in the



Mrs. Durand in her farmhouse study



Superintending repairs to a wagon



Esperanza Cottage



An antidote for nerves



A Quaker farmer



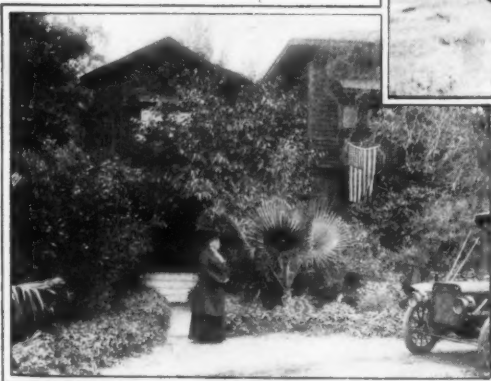
Miss Smith of Esperanza



Miss Smith's cow-barn

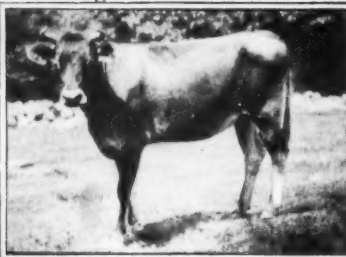


Mrs. Ehmann inspecting her olive orchard



The house on Mrs. H. W. R. Strong's California ranch

A yearling at Esperanza



Mrs. Saxon of Kansas finds in her pigs food for psychological reflection



Pampas plumes on Mrs. Strong's ranch

Seedling orange trees on Rancho del Fuerte



United States, and there is prospect of a large increase when the new statistics come in.

Called the conservative sex, she is displaying anything but conservatism in the way in which she seizes upon modern methods in her farming. Take Miss Jessie Nicholson, for instance. Her father ran his New Jersey farm on "good old lines" to the end of his days; the daughter assumed charge of it thirteen years ago, installed new devices from time to time, and has accomplished more than he ever did.

"I used to say: 'Father, thee knows there is more profit in specialization,' she told me. "And he would say: 'Yes, I do know it, but it's too late for me to change.'"

We were at large in her 225 acres of green-fluted meadows brushed by the white of June daisies, and a

and the Land

Women-Farmers of America



A California bee-farmer



Miss Flora McIntyre



Dressed for work—gloved, booted and veiled



Mrs. Forbes's Teddy



Feeding Mrs. Forbes's hens



A rooster mothering a flock



The Massachusetts farmer and her prize Pekins

Miss Farnham's ducklings



Miss Farnham's chickens



A 5 1-2 pound pullet



Profit, health, and pleasure are to be found in the truck garden



For twenty-six years the Hunter sisters have run a dairy farm



Milking time on the Hunter sisters' farm



Haying on Mrs. Richter's sixty acres of Kansas alfalfa

for which Miss Nicholson drilled over two hundred feet. It looked as if it would be very pleasant to be a cow under the circumstances, but later the lot of the hen allured, when we passed through the sun-flooded chicken-house where, in tiers of boxes as compactly arranged as an up-to-date flat, the portly buff cochins dwelt in content. But above all shone the delight of the human lot at one o'clock; for neither cow nor hen may know the joy of Jersey berries in Guernsey cream, of asparagus budded that morning, of tomatoes and lettuce fresh from the garden.

"We don't make a business of truck," said Miss Nicholson, "but we like to raise what we use, and it's good for a woman to work among her fruit and vegetables. I never know what it is not to fall asleep the minute I touch the pillow."

She was summoned. One of the hands was repairing a wagon and her advice was needed.

"There isn't a detail I don't supervise," she told me. "That's the only trouble. I never can take a vacation, for things will go wrong in my absence."

However, she seems to need a vacation less than any hard-worked woman I ever met. She sleeps and she eats and she praises God and she isn't conscious of having nerves and she is tingling with the warm sympathies that a broad, out-of-door life develops.

"We take care not to let country life make us narrow," she said. "Virginia says: 'Sister, thee must be sure to ask friends to see us so we won't get queer.'"

All over New England, farm land is being reclaimed by women—many of them worn out by the strain of clerical or professional life—seeking the country as a refuge. It is the opinion of Miss Fanny Morris Smith, who has run a Connecticut farm for seven years, that the hardest problem for the city-trained woman who undertakes farming is to learn to live without buying at the store.

"I've learned," she told me sagely, "but it took time. My sister and I have at last reduced our purchases to flour, sugar, salt, lemons, cereals, kerosene, soap, tea, coffee, codfish, salmon, yeast, brooms, baking-powder, and spices. We have recovered the lost art of New England cooking with salt pork; added the new art of process canning; we make sausage, head cheese, scrapple; corn our beef and smoke our hams; and render our own lard."

Another scientific farmer is Miss Smith, who, to prove her case, cites a total cash receipt of Esperanza farm as \$558 a decade ago in comparison with \$2,000 in 1909, under her modern eyes. She has fed her land as if it were an invalid, and it passed through convalescence to health under her nursing; she chose the right succession of crops, put the land into proper physical condition, fed it with plant food, chemicals, and farm manures. Fields that once gave from a half ton to a ton and a half of hay are yielding five, and "I've only begun," Miss Smith announces.

(Continued on page 24)

dozen or so pongee-clad Guernseys were nosing about, as jealous for a word and a pat as so many affectionate puppies. Here and there at a distance the sharp black and white of a Holstein blotched the green.

"It pays better to do one thing, I think," she went on. "It is the tendency of to-day. I used to think there was waste in raising so many different things and then buying feed. So now—" She pointed to the stretches of Canada field peas. "We raise our own hay, and we have a silo, and we sell our milk and our chickens, and that's all. We average about a hundred cows, and we have put away something like three thousand a year."

I saw the great cool, roomy barn with its swinging stanchions and piles of green feed and clean drinking cups, all filled from the sparkling artesian supply

The Street of Large Trades

Halsted Street's Change from Sordid City Highway to Country Road

By EDITH WYATT

Q With this instalment, the author's three-part study of Halsted Street, Chicago, comes to an end. The first article, "The Street of Little Trades," was printed in *Collier's* of August 20; the second, called "Chicago's Melting Pot," appeared August 27. It is a great regret to us that, through an error in this office, proofs of the first two articles never reached Miss Wyatt, with the result that various errors of detail crept into those instalments.

FROM the railway viaduct below Halsted Street's Ghetto you see the high turrets of the Tower Lift Bridge over the South branch. After you have crossed this bridge, with the tall, dark blue towers of a brewery flanking in vista the masted bend of the river on your left, and on your right the blank enclosing walls of great wholesale warehouses, grain elevators, and gas-tanks, rising like moated keeps, their enormous surfaces shadowed and embrowned through the smoke and steam clouds, their long lines doubly lengthened in the black reflections of the water—after you have crossed the South branch of the river, you walk on among Lithuanian and Polish and Croatian passers-by, past the Polish and Bohemian shops beyond, and past the big pit and thunderous stone-blasting of the quarries.

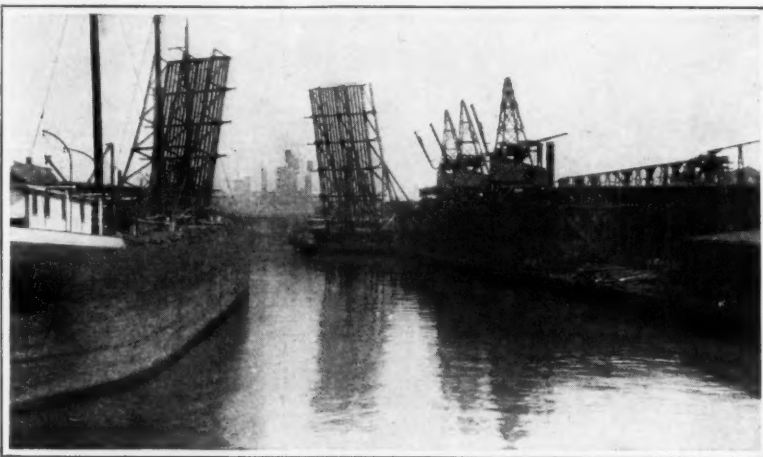
Across the street from these quarries many, many are the little Poles and Lithuanians you see on Sunday afternoon upon the public playground of the neighborhood, crowds of larger children "working up" in the swings, and flying on the flying rings and Giant's Strides; crowds of smaller children being lifted to teeter-tauters and being swung and "run under" in avidly required turns; babies sometimes patting sand-pile hills, but more often being tugged about and imperfectly consoled for unformulated griefs by their good little caretakers, all those anxious, foreign-born little eldest sisters of six and seven who seem never to have a childhood of their own at all—little eldest sisters bearing, to a great extent, the strains of maturity without its compensations, responsible in a bewildering world for the safety of all their brothers and sisters, except the last baby, and never mentioned in all the national fears and argument concerning overpopulation and depopulation.

A Complicated Square Mile

BETWEEN the quarries and the open sewer of the stockyards (Bubbly Creek), abutting on Halsted Street about a mile below the quarries, many little unpaved streets, looking like the ends of country town lanes, little unpaved streets lined with old stumped willows and old dying elm trees, stretch away on one side toward the spires and domes of several large Polish Catholic churches, and on the other toward the breweries.

Beyond the sewer and the railroad yards of the stock market the East side of Halsted Street is a solid block of saloons. West, behind a fence a mile long, the stockyards spread for a mile away. Their higher and lower buildings rise in terraces in the distance. A great cloud hangs, white and murky, over their many outspread roads and pens and sheds of cattle, sheep and swine. If, at this season of the International Live Stock Show, you go inside this fence, and underneath the odors of the cloud above it, you feel as though you were on an island absolutely separate from the rest of the street and the city.

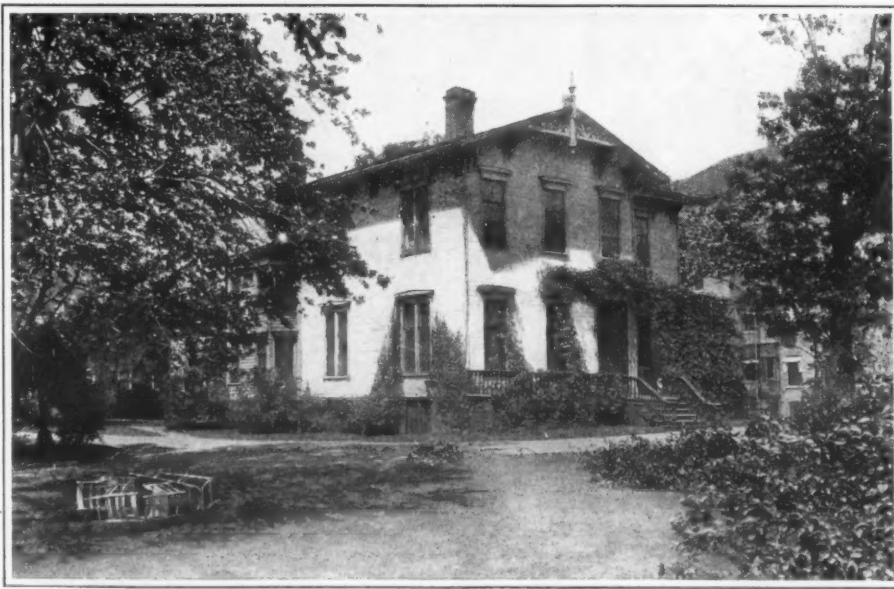
A different world, a world of visiting ranch-owners, students from agricultural colleges, of drivers, graziers, farmers and their families, sits watching the judging in the horse-ring, or wanders all day long through the exhibition buildings, past the pens of red pigs, spotted pigs, and white pigs, pigs from the East and pigs from the



Above the Haymarket you see the coal cranes and the bascule bridges of the North branch . . . and in the foreground the masted bend of the cluttered river



You will come among Lithuanian, Polish, and Croatian passers-by, and Polish and Bohemian shops



All the Street's scenes throb forward for you . . . all its shadowed mass of richly various detail runs stretching back in your mind's eye to the shaded lawns, and even to the Great Lake coast

West; past the sheep-pens of Shropshires, Dorsets, Cotswolds, and South-downs—thousands of soft, soft fleeces, pretty, sooty noses, and gentle eyes; past the stalls of wild-eyed Texas steers; of great, mottled, ruminant strawberry roans; of tremendous, black, majestic Durhams with ferocious faces, and of tranquil Jerseys with exquisite silky coats and the glance of does. But of all the wonderful dumb beasts of the live-stock show, the most splendid are the giant teaming horses, exhibited in the horse-ring and the Transit House Yard, and excelling all the other creatures in their magnificence of contour, color, mass and shadow, and the sheer pride of clean animal strength.

In a different world you walk among the acres of inside pens and runways, and follow the guide down one of a sea of pale aisles of hanging sides of beef; and in one of the tremendous killing-rooms of the steers or the sheep, you watch, thinking very fast and soberly, the slaughter of the meat thousands of people eat every day—the driven animals, the red-stained pit, the bare-armed, fast-speeding workers, killing and dressing meat—work inevitable for meat-eating nations. Perhaps, at some other time, on the platforms over the outside pens, you will watch a cattle-car unloading—and see the frightened steers or cows, with their haunting, wretched eyes, driven down, with more or less cruelty, into the pens after their terror-stricken journey; or watch the hogs forced up the steep incline to the second floor of a two-story car. In a single year sixteen million animals are sometimes received in shipment on these loading platforms. The State of Illinois appoints one man for the enforcement of the State Humane law, in the disposal of all these multitudes of dumb creatures, as they come from the railroads, often trampled, sick, or hideously maimed in transit. Though the Stock Yards Company gives certain instructions to its employees and puts placards on the platforms in regard to unnecessary cruelties, the result of the State's governmental laxity and inefficiency in sparing and protecting animal suffering by reasonable regulations can be readily conceived without detail.

An Illinois Turnpike

WHEN you come out in the street again, the impressions of this tense-packed square mile of the Union Stockyards which stays most strongly with you is the wish for perfect fair dealing, the least inhumane dealing obtainable, for everything concerned in this tremendous impact of enormous forces never before brought together quite as they are here—the absorbed intent of the worker—the absorbed intent of the manager—the labor, commerce, industry, finance, of far-spread sheep and cattle lands, the fullest animal and economic strength of the greatest grazing country of the earth, all pouring here down this furiously concentrating funnel of its destiny.

The stockyards have grown up within forty years, since the First Below the other great industries—the iron-works and cement yards—near them; below the long, green stretch of the Garfield Park Boulevard and the shops of Englewood, more and more frequent comfortable dwelling-houses, with porches, little ugly stained-glass windows, and little yards with portulaca beds and disused fountain-basins, are evidences of the days before the street became an international highway, and when it was the household road of a country town. Rather before its aspect changes so greatly, you pass among the shops of Englewood, and in fact on almost every square of Halsted Street an establishment of the sort variously named a news-stand, a tobacco-store, or a school-store, and probably visited at some time in his life by every creature in this country. These establishments supply to every age

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every sort of small comfort, from marbles, jacks, and taffy-on-a-broomstick to cigars, rubber balls, paper novels, the daily press, and those small, prized elastic bands of which perhaps no one on earth has ever had all he would like. The news-stands are generally managed by men of wide social talent and adaptability, who would gladly permit you to remain all day hanging over paper-doll sheets or periodicals if some duller practical arrangement did not always require your presence elsewhere. Otherwise you probably would remain almost endlessly watching to see who came in when the shop-bell rang, recognizing in fascination the counterparts of favorite cornelian marbles or doll's fringed sofas of your own, and surreptitiously glancing through "Fabio in the Catacombs," "At Heart a Queen," and other fiction providing the last height of mortal pleasure.

As the road begins to turn back to the country town from which it grew, scattered Lombardy poplars, black and straight, rise on the open green lots, and ducks and geese quack on their flat commons and glancing pools. Farther and farther apart are the houses, places with close trees and chained yard-dogs and picket fences, little newer buildings always going up for newer settlers, and older truck-farms.

For now suddenly you have come out upon open country. On either hand its ridges unfurl broadly in buff bands of budding oak and elm tree under the great, high-veiled spaces of the sky. Like the first

bars of some familiar music you have forever known unconsciously by heart, the prairie opens for you. You smell the fragrance of the prairie ground rising from the tumbled furrows, and you know as you look at its full-fold rise, its deep-dropping browns, and swarthy, rich-hued blacks, and at its magnificence so homely, free, and intimate, that full sense of comfort nothing else but prairie earth can give to you so profoundly. Along this prairie road you pass the dusty village street of a factory town and its high, many-windowed factories and smoking chimneys; you pass the fields of the big truck-farms with the workers in them weeding and plowing, and you come upon the river-bank that bounds Chicago—on bottom fan-elm trees and bottom Indian corn, and the wide stream of the Calumet running through the Illinois and the Mississippi toward the Gulf.

The Long Street's Human History

TURNING to look back down all the thirty miles upon the city's vista, long and long you think in looking through the changing roadway toward the close surrounding hills and its remembered distance—what does it all say? What do all these human tides mean, pouring down this street? All its scenes throb forward for you in the crowding twilight. All its shadowed mass of richly various detail runs stretching back in your mind's eye to the Great Lake coast, and the far strip of dune.

Ten thousand voices speak along that way, and in that speech of native Illinoisan, Magyar, German, Jew and Greek and Slav, you seem to hear the whelming chord of care, of work, and of responsibility, sins and nobilities and shames and dreams unspoken. For what has stirred you, down the length of this long street, has been not only all its tongues and speeches, but its silences, not only those great forces placed and recognized, nor even the potential forces of some coming, unguessed future, but all those proud forces in its multitudinous lives which are known simply to themselves alone. Such is the answer that the city street will give to you in some such vesper hour—give to your senses first, and lastly to your deepest sense, and yet will leave, in any phrase or single word, unsaid. You could not name what one andante tells to you, nor the especial, deep-locked harmony of space and color fused in one painting—nor what the great breath of one single open wind says to you, nor the very presence of one real friend. Each says to you what no word can say—something more fresh-stirred and seizing far than that—its own free nature and creation.

In such a way, as you look back upon its full-thronged vista, the street tells to you in uncounted tones and aspects, the new, eternally changing story of the city, of the country partly—a human history, in all of time and space, lived now and here.

Indian Workers for Temperance

The New Faith that Came from the Vision of Old John Slocum, Drunkard

By DE KOVEN BROWN

WORKING quietly but steadily, a little band of Indian Shakers, adherents of a new Indian religion, are doing more to stamp out intemperance in the Northwest than any other factor. Asking no help from the whites or from the Indians themselves, but believing that they are directed by the spirit of their departed leader and founder of the sect, John Slocum, the priests of the belief are found in nearly all the Indian villages of Washington and Oregon. They teach one doctrine—temperance—cry continually against the evils of the liquor habit, and expound crudely the teachings of the Bible. John Slocum, the Moses of the Shakers, though dead, is their prophet. Through him the "Great Spirit is directing the work of saving the red men from their greatest curse—whisky."

Since the Shaker priests have started their crusade, the authorities are finding that it is much easier to stop the illegal traffic of liquor among the Indians. When an Indian, a member of the faith, backslides and falls by the wayside, the priests or the priestesses find out who sold the liquor and report the seller to the authorities. Convictions are assured, as the Indians will testify against the prisoner, something that has never been true in the Northwest before.

A few months ago the Shakers dedicated a handsome new church at Mud Bay, near Olympia, the capital of Washington, the home and the birthplace of the new faith. The church is a substantial structure, constructed entirely by the Indians. Peter Kalama, a highly educated, wealthy priest of the faith, donated the money to buy the materials, and, with the other Mud Bay Indians, did the manual labor upon the building. Mud Bay Sam donated to the church an acre of ground upon which the building stands.

A Voice Crying in Mud Bay

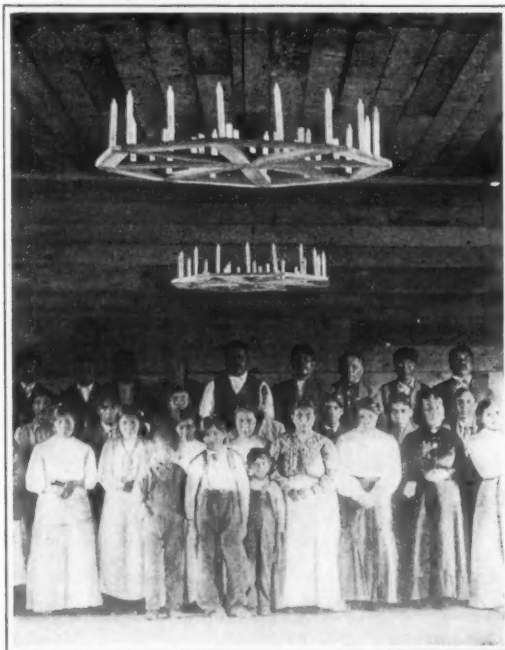
MEMBERS of the religion from all parts of the Northwest were present at the services, which were most impressive and devout. High Bishop Mud Bay Sam, head of the church, had charge of the dedication, assisted by High Priest Alexander Kio, of Toppenish, a well-educated and prosperous farmer; Priest Jack Slocum, and many visiting priests from the various Indian villages.

The bishop and priests, with the Indian women who are known as priestesses, gowned in pure white robes, decorated with purple collars, and a small purple cross upon their breasts, made a striking impression as they moved in and around the church, with the deep blue of the bay and the green of the fir trees for a background.



Indian Shaker priests and priestesses, at the dedication of their church, near Olympia, Washington

Services in the church were mostly of a musical nature. All prayers were chanted, hymns were sung, and bells were kept ringing. Men from visiting delegations made short speeches, telling of the growth of the religion and pledging their faith upon the word of old John Slocum. A beautiful part of



The interior of the church and part of the congregation

the service was the chanting of an ode in memory of the founder of the order, written by Jack Slocum, a brother.

The Shaker faith was started by old John Slocum, a Mud Bay Indian, several years ago. Slocum was an intelligent man, but a great drunkard. Often he would lie in a drunken stupor for days; and it was during one of these drunken stupors that the Indians thought him dead and made all preparations for his burial. He had lain like a log for several days, and all signs of life had disappeared. Arrangements for the burial went on, and Indians from all parts of the Northwest arrived to take part in the services.

On the day set for the interment Slocum suddenly roused himself. He told the astonished Indians present that he had been dead. In the most glowing terms, and with an Indian's oratorical talent, he preached a sermon that made him famous. He told of having gone to Heaven and of having seen the Great Spirit. He described Heaven in terms that the Indians appreciate. Slocum told of beautiful, paved, white streets, of great white buildings, of white men, women and children, of white cows, horses, birds, crows, of everything that he had seen. All was pure, spotless, snowy white. Even the salmon and the oysters and the clams were all white. Food was plentiful, but of whisky there was none.

Slocum told the Indians that he had been reprimanded for his drunkenness and sent back by the Great Spirit to show them that the use of liquor was robbing them of their birthright, of their homes, money, and of everything that would come in the great hereafter. He told of the new religion that God had commanded him to preach to the tribesmen, told how he was to take the book of God and spread the Word among all the Indians of the world.

A Cosmopolitan Ritual

ACCEPTING his word as the word of their greatest chief, the Indians began to look upon Slocum as a god. He became the leader of the tribe, the biggest man, from the Indians' view-point, in the world. His religion was formally adopted, and the Shaker faith came into existence.

The devotional services of the Shakers is copied in part from those of several denominations. The Methodist Church furnishes the hymns, the Catholic Church furnishes the old custom of making the sign of the cross and the bowing of the knee when the name of the Saviour or the Deity is mentioned, the Episcopal Church furnishes the idea of chanting prayers. A small altar is used, upon which three lighted candles are kept burning—an old Masonic ritual, and one that is attracting the attention of



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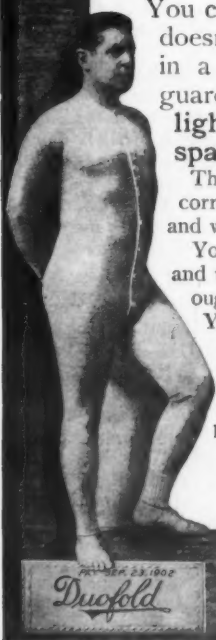
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Masons. Two small brass bells are kept on the altar for use during the singing.

The sick of the church are taken to the church, where they are prayed and sung over by the entire congregation. The Indian Shakers are, in a way, mental science healers—they believe that the sick can become well if they only place their faith in God.

Upon the death of John Slocum, who spread his religion to all parts of the State by making missionary journeys in canoe and by way of wagon, and by the holding of great potlatches, Mud Bay Louis was selected as bishop. Louis was one of the largest holders of oyster lands in the village, which at one time was the wealthiest Indian settlement in the West. He made long trips to the great Northwest, to Alaska, and to the far south into California, preaching the word of the Bible and explaining the wonderful story of John Slocum, who, although dead, is still believed to be hovering in spirit over the Indians and will some day return to lead them to the happy hunting ground.

Incorporating the Creed

LOUIS made hundreds of converts, established churches, and appointed priests. He fought always in the cause of temperance, and personally saved many Indians from drunkards' graves.

Upon the death of Louis, his brother, Mud Bay Sam, took up the bishop's robe. He is now the head of the church, and is working, with the help of Peter Kalama, Alexander Kieo, Jack Slocum, and several other Indians, to extend the church to all the Indian villages in the West. He is meeting with great success, and the membership of the church, which is Christian in all senses of the word, is rapidly increasing.

Steps are being taken to incorporate the Shaker faith, and Judge Giles of Olympia is now working upon the articles of incorporation for the Indians. They have

adopted their creed, and will establish and erect churches in other sections of Washington. There are many wealthy Indians in the church who are devoting their time and money in forwarding the movement.

Absolute temperance is the foundation of the religion. It is to save their fellow Indians from the evil effects of all liquor, to help them better themselves, and to bind all Indians into a strong, united, self-governing, self-helping institution that the Shaker bishops and priests are now working. They ask no help from the whites and desire none.

A Faith the Indians Understand

ALEXANDER KIEO of Yakima, one of the high priests of the Shaker religion, made a talk at the recent dedication of the new Mud Bay church, in which he said:

"Whisky is the cause, more than anything else, of the decay of Indian manhood in this country. Our faith is the faith of the Indians; it is the faith that the Indians understand. . . .

"Many white people look upon the Shaker faith with ridicule because we dance and ring bells, and cure sick people, by bringing them to our church and ring bells and dance and pray over them. I went to church at Portland. I saw a great pipe organ extending all along the side of the church. The people sang. The organ bellowed like thunder. Is it any more ridiculous to ring bells? We ring bells to give our people time when they sing. The organ plays to keep the people in time. It is the same.

"We bring a sick person here to call upon God and show him our faith. God saves the sick person if he has faith in Him. God saves us from whisky if we have faith in Him. He takes care of our people when they have faith. He shows them how to save, how to be good people and live good lives—if they have faith. Why should we be ridiculed?"

The Lady and the Land

(Continued from page 21)

I once said to Mrs. Strong, the walnut grower of Whittier, California, that woman is supposed to fail at farming through lack of the financial instinct.

"If either sex has learned to make one dollar do the work of two, it's the woman," she replied. "And as for the business management of a farm—any woman who can think out and plan the affairs of a large household in all its departments can manage a business as principal."

Farming in Fruit and Pampas Leaves

MRS. STRONG'S start, according to a California tradition I once heard, was made in a unique and somewhat dramatic manner. She had set out young walnuts, and it is the established custom to plant corn in the spaces while waiting for the walnuts to grow. It occurred to her to plant pampas over twenty-eight acres instead.

This was the year, so the tale-teller has it, when James G. Blaine was a candidate for the Presidential nomination. Since he was billed as "The Plumed Knight," it occurred to one of his supporters that the pampas plume would be a fitting emblem for the campaign, and emblem it became. Pampas plumes were at a premium, demanded by Blaineites the country over. Three thousand dollars tumbled into Mrs. Strong's coffers. Blaine was defeated, but the pampas fashion was started, and the next year her crop yielded four thousand.

Meanwhile the nuts and citrus fruits were getting a start. They grew. Mrs. Strong supervised every detail, having no foreman, planning, watching, studying. In three years' time she had set out 15,000 trees. She developed 500 inches of Artesian water and installed a plant. She incorporated a company—and then the story runs on into bonds and officers and thousands and things that don't concern the average Lady who takes to the Land. Nevertheless, Mrs. Strong still keeps close to the open; and it occurs to one, noting the splendidly sound body in which the sound mind dwells, that the physical poise achieved through the rancher's life largely explains the keen intellect and balanced nerves which make possible executive work on so large a scale.

If you ever indulge in the pleasure of ripe olives, you may perchance observe on your bottle a label bearing the name of Ehmann. Trace it back to the Sacramento Valley where it comes from; find a certain olive ranch in the outskirts of a town known as Oroville; inquire for the head of that ranch. "Head" of such a concern suggests iron-gray whiskers, portly middle-aged masculinity, watch-fob attach-

ments. On the contrary—a certain Mrs. Freda Ehmann, the wife of an Eastern physician, who, thrown on her own resources, somewhat fought it out to success. She raises the same Mission olives that the first Padres planted on sunny California slopes; but the demand for mayonnaise has increased since the days of the Padres, and the fashion for pickled olives has spread. Hence the extent of the factory upon Mrs. Ehmann's ranch.

The noteworthy fact about the work of all these women is that it is pioneering. A generation hence there will be no excuse for an article like this. It will be a matter of course for a woman to undertake farming and push it through to success if her talent summons in that particular direction.

Marvelous are the secrets which the soil and the creatures thereof reveal to the feminine mind. Mrs. Saxon of Pottawatomie County in Kansas has made her pigs a subject of psychological investigation as well as a source of profit. One thousand pigs a year is no doubt a sufficient number from which to gather observations of the piggy temperament; yet who but Mrs. Saxon ever seized the opportunity? Each pig an individual to her shrewd eyes, each individual a friend.

"If you will keep in touch with your stock, your stock will keep in touch with you," is her axiom, and shows the mutual esteem which exists between her and these Pottawatomie County hogs.

The Lesson of the Out of Doors

MISS BEATRICE FARNHAM'S intimate and inspiring friendship with her cabbages and onions is another instance of the heart-to-heart relations which exist between the Land and the Lady. She is an artist, a designer; when I met her she was surrounded by the whirr and clatter of a metropolitan hotel, whither she had come to arrange concerning orders and contracts and the like somber details.

"And I couldn't keep it up if I didn't have my cabbages and my onions and my Peking ducks and my Sebastopol geese to solace me when I return to Massachusetts," she said. "I'd have nervous prostration, like other overworked artists."

"You had it," I assumed, "and that taught you the lesson of outdoors."

"Never broke down in my life," denied Miss Farnham. "Didn't wait to. Saw other people do it and took warning. I had a studio and I worked, worked, worked, until I began to feel the pressure—it got heavier and heavier, and I saw what might happen. So I set to work among the chickens. It's wonderful, the lullaby to nerves that lies in their clucks



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Of all the Glidden Tours, that of 1910 was the longest, and by far the hardest. It lasted for sixteen running days and covered 2,851 miles. It started at Cincinnati and went "by way of Dallas, Texas", through thirteen states to Chicago.

Words and pictures cannot make plain the racking cobblestone roads of Kentucky—the stump-studded forest trails of the Tennessee mountains—the swamps of Arkansas—the deep and treacherous sands of Texas—the mud of Kansas, the bridgeless southern streams or the sweltering heat that punished cars and men alike.

It is the opinion of experts who made this tour that no car in the world could have completed it with a perfect score. Yet, from Cincinnati to Louisville—to Nashville—to Sheffield, Ala.—to Memphis—to Little Rock—to Hot Springs—to Texarkana—to Dallas—to Lawton, Oklahoma—to Oklahoma City—to Wichita, Kansas—eleven consecutive days out of the sixteen, through the hardest part of the trip—and for five days after every other car on the tour had been penalized, not a single point could be assessed against the Chalmers "30"—the \$1500 car.

In all the history of motoring, there is no performance like this. The Glidden Tour had never been won before by a car costing less than \$4,000.

If you are thinking of buying a car, what better proof could you ask of reliable performance under all conditions than you have in the Glidden Tour record of the winning Chalmers "30"?

The Chalmers "30" has never been defeated in any important motoring event by any car of its price and power class. The Chalmers "Forty" won the Detroit Trophy in the 1909 Glidden Tour. Chalmers Cars have won more events of all kinds in proportion to the number entered than any other cars.

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1911 cars will be delivered in order of purchase. All of our dealers have delivery schedules and will be able to tell you when delivery can be made. Write for new catalog "D" and name of the nearest dealer.

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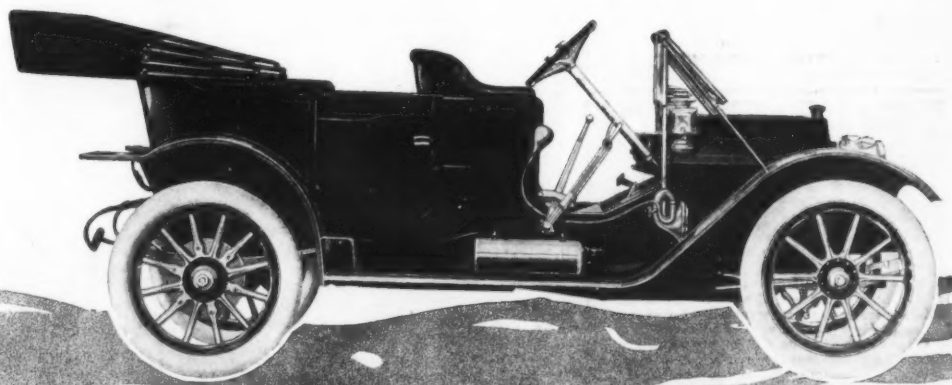
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and cheeps. It soothes, it puts worries and fidgets to sleep.

"Then you haven't taken farming as a business for profit, but as a sedative?"

She laughed. "I might as well confess. In truck gardening, I've probably had about one dollar back for every ten invested. But mind you, this isn't because a woman can't make it pay. There's plenty of money in it, handled in earnest. But my designing is my real work; I use the other as a factor in the designing."

I queried. "In this way," she explained, parenthetically making a note of the fat price agreed upon for certain drapery effects. "Sometimes I'm like a squeezed orange, pumped dry of ideas. Of course I must keep making fresh designs if I am to succeed—it all lies in my originality. But I think and I sketch and nothing comes—the well is empty. Then I put on my farm clothes and go straight out to my truck garden. I don't raise fancy things—they don't seem as close to Mother Earth somehow. There is the greatest mental relief in getting right down to nature and working with the cabbages and onions. I work until I'm tired enough to fall in a little heap and be carried off in a wheelbarrow. I work until my mother is frightened to death. Sometimes I keep this up two or three days—from dawn to dark, and tumble into bed, and sleep the sleep of dead exhaustion. At last there comes the morning I'm waiting for—the morning when I wake tingling with fresh ideas, when the designs rush in faster than I can jot them down. It's the inspiration of the cabbages. My friends know me as Mrs. Wiggs."

The Hen a Fortune-Winner

MISS FARNHAM'S pond is snowed over at certain seasons by flocks of white Pekings, who conspire with the cabbages to soothe her frets. Her Sebastopol geese and white call ducks are recent acquisitions; her prize birds are a righteous vanity. "Birds have distinct personalities," she told me, "and there are little streaks of human nature in them that make them as interesting and as good company as people and not half the bore when one is tired." As for poultry, she has made that branch pay to atone for the extravagance of her vegetables; and to her experience the best paying branch of poultry is the ornamental—the several varieties of pheasants, wood ducks, and geese. They need coddling at the start, warns Miss Farnham, but coddle diligently and you will find a constant demand for good specimens in full plumage at from \$8 to \$18 per pair.

The mere hen, however, is Mrs. George Monroe's fortune winner, in Dryden, New York. Her advancement has traced itself from the first speckled hens that roosted in the pig-pens to pure single comb black Minorcas that flaunt their title from the letter-head of prosperous stationery. Feminine success may take seed in a petty domestic incident; in the days of those first speckled hens Mr. Monroe quoth unto his wife:

"Feed the hens, if you like, and I will furnish the food and houses. Your return will be that you shall furnish eggs and meat for our table. Any profit shall be yours. Is it agreed?"

It was. Whether Mr. Monroe counted his wife's profits before they were hatched is questionable; at any rate, they have hatched beyond all probability. Her advice to the farm-struck girl is much like that of the successful actress: "Don't think of it, my dear," is the gist, "unless you have an irresistible calling. I have lost all patience with sitting hens; I have sat up nights with incubators—it is not 'all sitting on a rainbow and eating honey.'"

Nevertheless, the girl of to-day, having heard the warning, buys an outfit of eggs and brooders. She may see more clearly the success than the struggle—but she is no quitter. If she has to renounce teas and tennis to watch her fluffy orphans and revive them from their fainting attacks, renounce she does.

The Evolution of Chicken-Raising

FORCE of heredity drives the woman farmer primarily to chicken raising. By initiative alone she takes to other branches. But the women folks of generations behind us have had the chickens under their supervision. The birds were tame, they flocked about the door, and naturally they fell into woman's sphere like the cat and her kittens. Intuitively she succeeds with them. The winner of the highest prize at the Jamestown Exposition in the national contest was the brown Leghorn Theodore Roosevelt, the proudest cock of the walk at Mrs. Florence Forbes's poultry farm in Alabama. White Leghorns are among Mrs. Forbes's triumphs, white Wyandottes, barred rocks, Minorcas, and buff bantams. From the farmer's wife of yesterday, who scattered corn from the blue checked pouch of her upgathered apron, the evolution of



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the woman poultry raiser has reached the technicality of ventilated houses, covered dust wallows, incubators, brooders, and the victory of the blue ribbon.

Finding Health on the Farm

THERE are women here and there who, like Mrs. Durand, have gone so far into progressive and scientific farming that others, the Sterner Sex included, are sitting at their feet to learn. Mrs. Minnie Sherman of Fresno in California has toured the State, sent to farmers' institutes by the University of California. She has taught grandfatherly persons the newest kinks in the rearing of cows, grapes, peaches, and hay. She has worked as a peach cutter to master her trade. She has installed a cannery on her own ranch to defeat the fruit trust when it refuses her a fair price. She has studied farm help from Swiss to Koreans.

Another is Mrs. Brophy, who, before she was Mrs. Brophy, reared a herd of Guernseys near Philadelphia which became so famous that one Dr. Brophy came out of the West to learn how it was done—and found that which interested him beyond the browsing herd, so romance hath it, and they are living happy ever after.

There is Mrs. Minnie Richter of western Kansas, who has made the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose by installing two pumping plants run by gasoline engines, and has irrigated fifty acres of apples, pears, and cherries.

Everywhere we hear of women who have broken down at the indoor occupations and are making a living and finding health upon the farm. The Chicago seamstresses who went to Idaho to raise apples and vote are typical. Some club together, some go alone. Government land is often taken up by women, who seldom fail to prove up. Abandoned farms are reclaimed. From the Pacific Coast to New England the health-seeking farmness is to be found.

No line of farming is untried by woman, although the lighter phases are more popular—such as vegetable raising, chicken and bee keeping. My Bee Lady of New Jersey would convert any one to the life simple. To see her in the midst of her hives—the bees know her, I am convinced, and they wouldn't sting her for the world if they could avoid it—to see her in the midst of their June hum, with the smell of the pink and white clover blown through the orchard—it's enough to drown every memory of the city.

"You see, my honey is all bottled," the Bee Lady explained, leading the way into her shop with its tidy piles of hives and frames. "So the frames can be used year after year. The outfit costs a good deal—\$500 all told—but once bought, that's practically the end of the outlay. I haven't gone into it on a big enough scale to make a living from it, but the living's there for those who have more bees."

To which Miss Emma Wilson of Illinois bears witness. When from 129 colonies of bees she harvests 20,000 sections, no wonder she has never seen it necessary to return to the schoolroom. And Miss Flora McIntyre of California is sailing through the State university on the wings of her bees. And Miss Mathilde Candler of Wisconsin has made it pay, with her 300 colonies.

The Vital Part of the Farm—a Home

BUT more than the fund in the stock—being under the bed; more than the re-enforced ideas and the regained health; more, because it is the vital part of a woman's happiness—the farm offers her a Home. Watch a tired-out school-teacher who has gone from pillar to post take up a claim in the desert and settle down contentedly to purr in a sod-house, and you understand it. Watch women cling to the old place, like "the Hunter Sisters," known to all New Jersey round by their milk wagon, which dispenses the products of their Guernseys for miles in the Riverton region—a score of years and more they have farmed it because the place was Home. I saw little Mrs. Bingham at Merchantville bunching her asparagus—scarlet tapes for market fashion, crisp, purplish-green tips—while three little girls gathered to watch and the baby gurgled in the house.

"I'm trying to run the farm so's to keep the children together and have a home for them," she told me. "I bunched till mid-night Thursday, but I don't care so's I keep the home." And Miss Nicholson encouraged her by telling her that a woman can beat a man every time in avoiding "the little leaks."

Whether it is to cling to the old home or to establish a new one, home it is, and home a woman always craves. There is both pathos and cheer, to say nothing of humor, in the story of Mrs. Conover, who took up land in the barren borders of Oklahoma, worked and planned and failed and succeeded, and finally built a cozy farmhouse thereon, naming the home "At-last-a-place."

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This illustration shows the Underfeed Boiler.

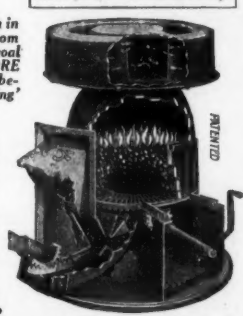


G. G. Small, of the United Engineering & Foundry Co. of Pittsburg, has used an Underfeed furnace for four years.

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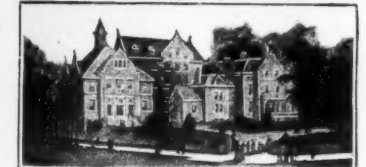
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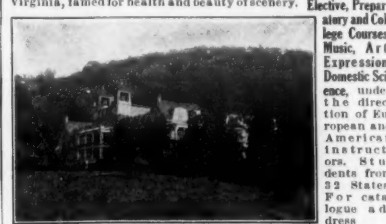
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THE AVERAGE MAN'S MONEY

News and Comment for Investors

Bonds in Small Pieces

THE father of a generation ago was wont to say to his son: "Save your first thousand, and the rest is easy." The father of to-day may well say to his son: "You do not have to save a thousand before you can become an investor. One hundred dollars will buy your first bond, and start you on the road to financial independence." So says a circular issued by a banking house of good standing, with branches in four cities.

This house backs its circular with the statement: "It is our disposition to secure bonds of small denominations more often in the future than we have done in the past, as we believe that there exists a real, wholesome, growing demand among small investors for small-piece bonds."

However legitimate and attractive the small-piece bond is, there is not as yet a wide choice of issues in the \$100 and \$200 denominations. Dealers have argued that it costs about as much to sell one of these pieces as it does a \$1,000 bond, and that good business practise is against pushing them. So, the prospective buyer of a \$100 bond is apt to be ignorant of the subject, and is apt to become a victim of the agent with doubtful bonds for sale. Many big dealers do not go in for small-piece bonds because of the irresponsible land, building, and industrial companies that have resorted to bond issues in denominations of \$100 and \$200.

Our Growing Appetite

Such small-piece issues as have been put out from time to time by municipalities, railroads, and industrial corporations have been quickly absorbed, and most of them are held as permanent investments. One big bond house reports that out of more than 150 issues of all sorts of bonds now on hand they can supply:

\$500 bonds of five municipal issues, one railroad issue, three public utility issues.
\$100 bonds of two public utility issues.
\$50 bonds of one public utility issue.

These \$50, \$100, and \$500 pieces are selling on a basis of income return that varies from 3.90 per cent to 5.95 per cent. They include such securities as the Union Passenger Railway of Philadelphia and the Pacific Gas and Electric. Certain issues that are put out for sale abroad, particularly in France, are split up into small pieces as a matter of course. Long ago France began to demand good bonds in small denominations for her frugal investors.

Savings Banks vs. Bonds

Of course, in this country the savings banks have been the best explanation for the lack of small denomination bonds. As between a return of 4 per cent from a savings bank that takes deposits from \$5 to \$3,000 and offers perfect security, money withdrawable practically on demand, and a bond that, if safe, paid no higher return, the choice was easy. But now savings bank interest rates are tending downward, and income return on bonds is mounting. Naturally, savings banks funds begin to shift. From a St. Louis dealer's circular are taken these two items: "Imperial Japanese Government sterling 4 per cent loan, due January 1, 1931; market value, about 90; income yield, about 4.57 per cent; highest price since 1906, 92½." and "United States of Mexico consolidated external gold 5s, due January 1, 1934; price, about 97½; income yield, about 5.12 per cent; highest price since 1906, 101½." Both these issues are available in pieces of \$50 and over. Here is effective competition for money that has been flowing naturally to the savings banks.

Well-guarded issues of Western bonds are in the small-piece class. An example is the first 6s of a land, power, and water company operating on the border line between Idaho and Washington. These sell now at 101 and interest, the yield being 5.90. Certain timber bonds—especially those based on holdings in the Pacific Northwest, where the heavy rainfall lowers the fire risk—are available in small pieces and usually yield around 6 per cent. A Kansas City bank offers small denomination bonds of various cement companies and anticipates the issue of several millions of such securities to finance an interurban electric railroad. This particular group of promoters are preparing to market a part of the issue in Europe—an indication of the limited demand in this country.

Instead of the small-piece bond for the small investor, a Columbus, Ohio, bank has adopted an "Easy Payment Plan" for the marketing of the \$1,000 and \$500 bond. Weekly or monthly instalments—according to the convenience of the buyer—are accepted. An inducement, in the bank's words, is that "the rate of interest the bond bears carries the loan for the purchaser on the unpaid balance, and he can get the net rate of interest the bond bears on each payment."

As yet few municipal issues have been split up into small pieces. On a list of twenty-eight issued by an Ohio banker only one (the bonds of Cairo, Illinois) is available in denominations of \$100 and over. A New York dealer says that the city of New York has outstanding some, due to the privilege in one issue allowing an interchange of denominations. Some of the big banking houses bought these bonds and cut them up into small pieces to meet the demands of clients. Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Springfield, Illinois, are other cities whose municipal issues have been split up in pieces of \$500 and less. Many Arkansas school bonds are in this class, too.

It should be unnecessary to warn the buyer of the small bond that he must be as sure of the security behind it as if it were a \$1,000 piece. The average investor can not make the investigation—he neither knows how to do this thoroughly, nor has he the time and money to spend in doing it. Safety lies in turning over the details to a dealer who can and will make thorough investigation before he consents to handle an issue.

Rockefeller Fund Investments

IN A RECENT report of the chairman of the Finance Committee of the General Education Board, that handles the \$53,000,000 Rockefeller fund, is revealed the specific securities in which all but \$10,000,000 is invested. It is an instructive list to study. The average investor who seeks safety should note the rate of return on the securities chosen by the shrewd men who handle this big fund. Some of the largest bond investments are:

Colorado Industrial 5s, series B.
Western Pacific first mortgage 5s.
United States Steel collateral trust 5s.
Wisconsin Central general 4s.
Duluth, Mesaba and Northern first 6s and general 5s.
Atlantic Coast Line-Louisville and Nashville collateral 4s.
Iron Mountain unifying 4s.
Denver and Rio Grande refunding 5s.
Norfolk and Western convertible 4s.
New Haven debenture 4s of 1928.
Union Pacific convertible 4s.
Pennsylvania convertible 4s.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical 5s.

There are also large holdings of short-term securities—mostly equipment trust certificates. Missouri Pacific's issue of these notes heads the list.

Mark Tapley in Montana

INVESTORS who turn their eyes toward the dry farming country and hark to the music of the land speculator might read with profit the following account of the experiences of R. B. Morris of Malta, Montana. It is taken from the Malta "Enterprise" of a recent date:

"Mr. Morris came to Malta last fall and bought a gasoline traction plowing outfit, fully expecting to be able to get one hundred acres broken before the ground froze up, but cold weather came on much earlier than usual and the plowing had to be given up until spring.

"When spring opened up he was one of the first in the field with his plowing outfit, but, as his ranch is located on alkali in the heart of the gumbo district, work was slow and stops numerous. However, he persevered until at the present time he has broken the virgin sod on three hundred and eighty acres of land, besides plowing some old land. In addition to this plowing, he has prepared the soil and sowed to grain two hundred and seventy-five acres of land. He has been up early and worked late, expecting to be amply rewarded for all this expenditure of labor and money by abundant crops; instead, owing to the continued dry weather and the disappointment in receiving water from the big ditch about June first, he will not harvest enough for seed."

An Uncommon Situation

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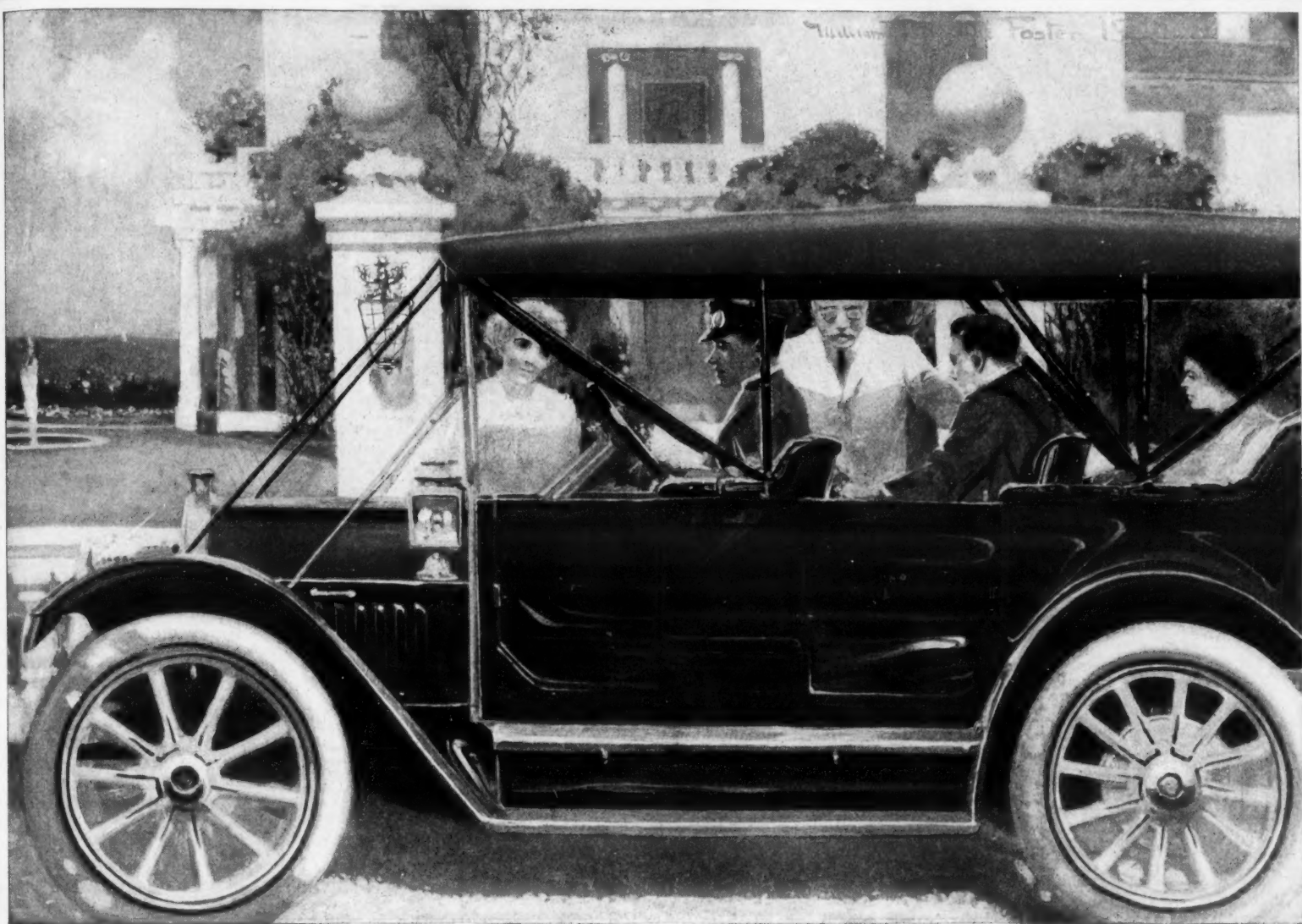
IT LEAKS Get MENDETS

They mend all leaks instantly in granite, ware, hot water bags, tin, copper, brass, cooking utensils, etc. No heat, solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them. Fill any surface. Perfectly smooth. Wonderful levelling household necessity. Millions in use. Send for sample package, 10c. Complete pkg. asst. sizes, 25c. postpaid. Acts wanted COLLETTE MFG. CO., Box 150 Amsterdam, N. Y.

Grow Mushrooms For Big and Quick Profits I can give practical instructions worth many dollars to you. No matter what your occupation is or where located, get a thorough knowledge of this paying business. Particulars free.

Jackson Mushroom Farm, 5749 N. Western Ave., Chicago

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



Oldsmobile "Autocrat"

4-cylinder, 40 horse-power (A. L. A. M. rating), 7 passenger touring car. Cylinders, "T" head type, 5 inch bore, 6 inch stroke. Wheel-base, 124 inches. Straight line drive under normal load. Low center of gravity. Four speed transmission, selective type. Positive feed lubrication insuring perfect oil circulation. Pressure system on gasoline tank. Large wheels with 38 x 4 1/2 inch tires on demountable rims. Standard equipment includes 9 inch headlights, side and tail lamps, Prest-O-Lite gas tank, horn, baggage rack, robe rail, foot rest, removable auxiliary seats, etc., all of the highest quality obtainable.

Oldsmobile

1911

FOUR AND SIX-CYLINDER
40 AND 60 HORSE-POWER
38 AND .42-INCH TIRES
DELIVERIES IN SEPTEMBER

Oldsmobile "Limited"

6-cylinder, 60 horse-power (A. L. A. M. rating) 7 passenger touring car. Cylinders, "T" head type, 5 inch bore, 6 inch stroke. Wheel base, 138 inches. Straight line drive under normal load. Low center of gravity. Four speed transmission, selective type. Positive feed lubrication insuring perfect oil circulation. Pressure system on gasoline tank. Large wheels with 42 x 4 1/2 inch tires. Straight line body with high forward doors. In addition to standard equipment, as used on the 4-cylinder cars, the Limited will be equipped with top, windshield and Warner 100 mile speedometer.

A survey of the more important specifications, listed above, reveals the fact that no car, as many years before the public as the Oldsmobile, has developed so surely towards perfection. The silent, powerful, long-stroke motor will be a revelation, even to Oldsmobilists; it turns over literally without sound or vibration while the pulling power is phenomenal. The increase in the size of wheels and tires on the 4-cylinder car provides for easy riding over the roughest roads and practically eliminates tire trouble. Pioneers in the matter

of adequate tire equipment, the makers of the Oldsmobile now claim the best tired cars extant.

The importance of an announcement of improved models depends largely on the past history of the car improved. Keeping to the fore-front of each year's automobile development for over twelve years is Oldsmobile history. . . . Hence, the changes we announce are of particular interest to those acquainted with the refinement of the Oldsmobile from year to year.

Four and six cylinder models also equipped with roadster, 5 passenger and closed bodies.
The Oldsmobile "Special" for 1911 has been previously announced and deliveries are now being made.

OLDS MOTOR WORKS

Licensed Under Selden Patent

LANSING, MICHIGAN

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

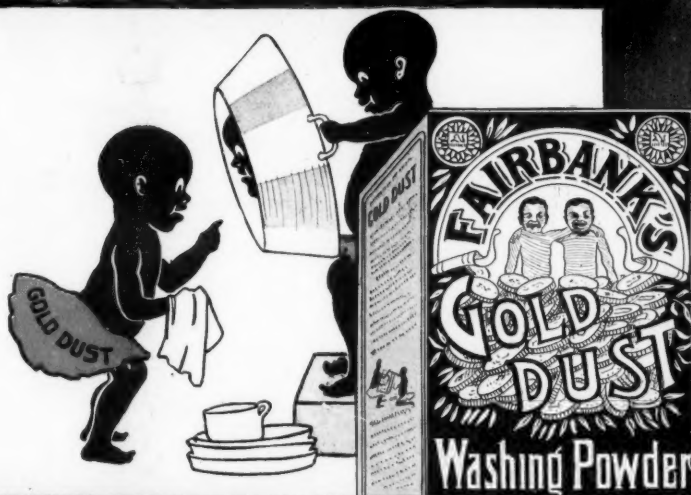
Every household shelf should contain Fairbank's soaps

Gold Dust

is the housekeeper's best friend and dirt's worst enemy. Its base is pulverized vegetable oil soap, with other purifying and cleansing ingredients added. It does its work quickly, thoroughly and efficiently.

There's nothing about the house that Gold Dust will not clean—clothes, dishes, pots and pans, floors and woodwork, mirrors, windows, refrigerators, brooms, brushes, oil cloth, dairy utensils, bath tubs, sinks, pipes—in fact, anything that is ever cleaned with soap or other cleanser.

"Let the Gold Dust Twins do your work"



Fairy Soap

is pure soap. It is made from edible products, and has a clean, delicate, refreshing smell. Its *whiteness* cannot tell a lie, as it contains no coloring matter, impurities or adulterations. Beware of soaps that masquerade under strong perfumes and dyes.

You can pay more but you cannot get more soap goodness than is found in Fairy Soap—the handy, *floating, oval cake*—at 5c. Try it and learn why.

"Have you a little 'Fairy' in your home?"



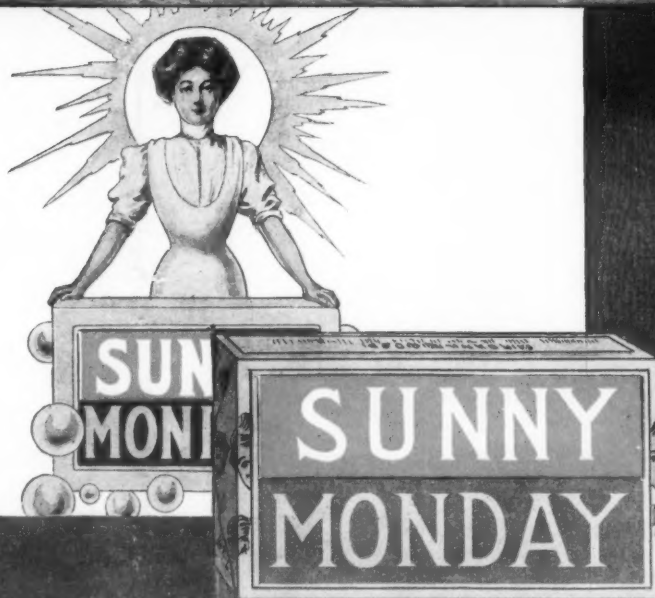
Sunny Monday

Laundry Soap

All yellow laundry soaps contain rosin, because it is cheaper than choice fats and vegetable oils. Sunny Monday Soap is white, and contains no rosin. It is the greatest laundry soap ever produced, and will wash woollens without shrinking and colored clothes without fading. It's the only safe soap to use for finer fabrics.

Sunny Monday contains *dirt-starting* ingredients which save half your rubbing, and take the dread out of washtime.

"Sunny Monday Bubbles will wash away your troubles"



THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY—MAKERS—CHICAGO